

Ex-Nazi Barbie Is Expelled by Bolivia; France Charges Him With War Crimes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LYONS — Klaus Barbie, a former German secret police officer accused of involvement in the execution or deportation of thousands of people during World War II, has been expelled from Bolivia after being sentenced to death by a French court.

A communiqué issued by the justice ministry said Mr. Barbie, 69, who headed the German secret police, or Gestapo, in Lyons, had been formally charged with "crimes against humanity, murder, torture, arbitrary arrests and jailings." He faces life imprisonment if convicted.

Mr. Barbie was taken to Montluc prison after his arrest Sunday night. It was to Montluc that Mr. Barbie, the head of the Gestapo in Lyons from 1942 to 1944, sent thousands of members of the French underground during the German occupation.

He is also accused of having participated in the execution or deportation to German death camps of about 11,000 Jews and others.

Mr. Barbie is specifically accused of the murder in 1943 of

Jean Moulin, a renowned French resistance leader. Mr. Barbie has denied that he murdered Mr. Moulin, saying that he turned him over to the Vichy government alive and in good health.

Mr. Barbie's contention has been challenged by Mr. Moulin's associates, who said they had seen him in prison near death after he was tortured.

Mr. Moulin's 75-year-old widow said Saturday: "I want him condemned to death, even if he is not executed. Above all he must never be free." France abolished the death penalty in 1981.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who was visiting the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, said on French radio Sunday that his government had not been motivated by vengeance.

"There were simply two concerns," he said. "To let justice follow its course and to be faithful to the hours of mourning and struggle through which France saved its honor."

Mr. Barbie was twice sentenced to death in French courts in absentia, the second time in 1954.

French officials said he would be tried again under a new statute intended to deal with cases involving war crimes and genocide.

A military plane brought Mr. Barbie from French Guiana to an air base at Orange, 110 miles south of Lyons. He was then taken by helicopter to Corbas air base near Lyons and transferred by a police convoy to Montluc prison.

Judge Christian Riss, who a year ago reopened the investigation into the activities of the man known as "the butcher of Lyons," spent two hours talking to Mr. Barbie at Montluc prison. The public prosecutor and other officials also participated.

A senior Lyons lawyer who attended the meeting said Mr. Barbie spoke through interpreters and made a statement, but the lawyer said Mr. Barbie did not directly answer the charges against him.

West Germany had also sought extradition. "We would have welcomed Bolivian agreement to our extradition request," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn. "but the main thing is that Barbie



Klaus Barbie

will stand trial for the crimes of which he is accused."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said Sunday that his nation would provide France with additional evidence against Mr. Barbie.

"It is a great satisfaction for us that one of the notorious war criminals will be brought to trial in France and that justice will be done for the crimes he has committed," Mr. Shamir said.

He added, "We hope that this will encourage other efforts to bring to trial Nazi war criminals still at large."

A police spokesman in France said that since France had already tried and sentenced Mr. Barbie to death in absentia, he did not think new evidence from Israel would be needed to convict Mr. Barbie.

At Lyons airport, where a crowd had gathered in expectation of Mr. Barbie's arrival, the police arrested a 44-year-old woman carrying a carbine under a white sheet. The police did not identify her but said they understood that she had spent time in a concentration camp during World War II.

China Says Taiwan Issue Unsolved by Shultz Trip

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service
BEIJING — China said Sunday that the visit of Secretary of State George P. Shultz had clarified relations with the United States to some extent but that longstanding differences remained over Taiwan and other bilateral issues.

A report by the Xinhua, quoting unnamed Chinese informed sources, offered Beijing's version of the talks.

The official Chinese news agency reiterated virtually all of China's complaints about the United States, including its unhappiness with U.S. support for Taiwan and with alleged discriminatory and restrictive policies in Chinese-American trade.

Paraphrasing the remarks of Chinese officials at the talks with Mr. Shultz, the news agency said that Washington and Beijing held similar views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and arms control.

But it said that China held the United States responsible for Israeli aggression and expansion in the Middle East and was critical of U.S. support for South Africa's occupation of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The agency did not challenge anything that Mr. Shultz said at his news conference in Beijing Saturday, when he repeatedly emphasized the need for "mutual trust and confidence" between China and the United States. But it painted a somewhat more pessimistic picture of relations than Mr. Shultz had given during his four days of talks in Beijing.

The report appeared only hours after Mr. Shultz departed Sunday morning for South Korea.

(On his arrival in Seoul, Mr. Shultz reassured South Korean leaders that Washington "reaffirmed" its defense commitment to the nation, where nearly 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed, UPI reported.)

He met with Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk, who provided Mr. Shultz a "fairly extensive survey of the situation in North Korea, including North Korean military strength," John Hughes, a State Department spokesman said.

Mr. Shultz making his first visit to China, met with the pre-eminent leader Deng Xiaoping, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping.

Xinhua referred only to "Chinese leaders" in giving its account of the discussions. "They told Shultz that an overriding issue now is the establishment of mutual trust and that actual deeds rather than empty words and promises are essential if relations are to be developed and mutual trust and confidence established," the agency reported.

It indirectly quoted the Chinese leadership as admonishing Mr. Shultz that the United States had not strictly observed the provisions of the joint communiqué signed Aug. 17, in which the United States agreed to scale down its commitment to Taiwan.

The Chinese complained to Mr. Shultz that U.S. officials had "made distortions" in interpreting the communiqué and that "senior U.S. officials" had attended the Nationalist regime's national day

celebration in Washington, Xinhua reported.

It cited further complaints that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan had far exceeded the maximum annual figures published by Washington.

The news agency said, "Chinese leaders told Shultz that China attaches importance to Chinese-U.S. relations. But, they said, to improve these relations, it is imperative to remove the obstacles in their way, chiefly the Taiwan question and especially U.S. arms sales to Taiwan."

■ **Shultz News Conference**
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported Saturday from Beijing:

Mr. Shultz said Saturday that a new atmosphere of mutual trust between the United States and China has been established and that this has "set the stage for renewed advances" in relations.

In a news conference and a dinner at the end of his talks with Chinese leaders, Mr. Shultz emphasized that the principal achievement of his visit was in taking the edge off the tensions that had arisen in the past two years between the two countries and in laying the groundwork for the kind of relations that existed in the last years of the Carter administration.

When asked whether any of the major issues between Beijing and Washington were closer to resolution, he said:

"Well, in the sense that there has been any contribution through these discussions to understanding and mutual trust and confidence, then I suppose the answer is yes, sort of across the board."

Beirut Blast Kills 20; PLO Calls Security Lax

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — An official of the Palestine Liberation Organization said Sunday after a bomb explosion killed 20 people at a PLO office that Palestinians and Lebanese might have to adopt their own security measures.

Shafiq al-Hout, the PLO diplomatic representative in Beirut, said it was the right of civilians to protect themselves if the multinational force now stationed in Beirut failed to do the job.

More than 100 people were reported wounded in the explosion Saturday outside the PLO-affiliated Palestine Research Center in West Beirut. A car reportedly containing more than 150 pounds (about 68 kilograms) of TNT exploded in highly flammable material, a rocket struck the building, Shafiq said, and the building was still rising from the burned-out offices on Sunday.

Mr. Hout blamed the blast on what he called "enemies of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples." He said Israel had an interest in "terrorizing" the people of West Beirut, but added he could not be sure who planted the bomb.

The PLO representative, referring to the multinational peace-keeping force of troops from the United States, France and Italy, said, "If these three countries fail in their task, then I think it is the right of the Palestinians and Lebanese in this part of the city to take measures to make sure that their civilians can live in peace and security."

He gave no indication of what he felt the people should do to protect themselves.

While Beirut was calm Sunday, rival Christian and Muslim Druze militias engaged in artillery battles and street fighting in the mountainous south and east of the capital.

A Druze spokesman said the Christian fighters had been driven out of the strategic town of Aley. The main Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, would not confirm the claim, but admitted suffering some setbacks.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, there were indications that Israel had decided to play down its differences with Washington over last Wednesday's incident in which a U.S. Marine officer blocked the progress of an Israeli tank patrol near Beirut. Israel contended the tanks were in an Israeli military zone.

A senior government official told Reuters that Israel was now satisfied it had explained its side of the incident to the U.S. administration and public.

The incident discussed the affair at its weekly meeting, and on Prime Minister Menachem Begin's recommendation decided not to issue a statement, informed sources said.

Other ministers concerned that the incident was getting out of hand, accused the Israeli press of bad taste for publishing allegations Sunday of drug-taking by U.S. marines in Beirut, the sources said. In other press accounts, Israeli military sources alleged that Captain Charles Johnson, the Marine officer, smelled of alcohol during the incident.

An Israeli military spokesman reported Sunday that Lieutenant Colonel Rafi Landsberg, the commander of the tank patrol, was slightly wounded Sunday when two devices exploded in the town of Shoufai, southeast of Beirut.

The spokesman said that "the tracks of the perpetrators led west to areas under the control of the multinational force."



A girl wounded when a bomb exploded in a Beirut building is carried to an ambulance.

Chinese Leader Plans to Visit U.S. This Year for Talks With Reagan

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The White House has announced that President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China would hold a meeting in the United States this year.

An official statement Saturday said: "The president has invited Premier Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China to make an official visit to the United States in 1983. The premier has accepted the invitation and will meet with the president on a date to be mutually agreed upon."

Administration officials said that details of the trip had been worked out by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who concluded a four-day visit to China Saturday. White House officials said that Mr. Shultz presented a letter from Mr. Reagan to the Chinese prime minister inviting him to visit the United States.

Administration officials said that the visit would probably take place in June or September. The two leaders met in October 1981 at the conference of industrial and less-developed nations held in Cancun, Mexico.

Administration officials said that the timing of the announcement was meant to coincide with Mr. Shultz's visit. Officials said that the announcement was unrelated to Mr. Reagan's offer last week to meet with the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, to sign an agreement to ban all intermediate-range, land-based nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Zhao said Friday that he had accepted Mr. Reagan's invitation to visit the United States, but made it sound somewhat tentative by adding that he hoped the visit would occur even though the "obstacles in our relations cannot be removed." He said that the Taiwan problem remained the main obstacle to better relations.

Administration officials conceded that there were various problems in the U.S.-Chinese relationship and that the planned visit was intended, in effect, to continue working on improving the ties between the two nations despite some strains. In the last two years, the key difficulty has been caused by U.S. military sales to the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan.

One administration official said that despite difficulties in the relationship with China, the planned visit was intended to underscore the "steadiness" in the ties between the two countries. The official noted that ranking administration officials, including Vice President George Bush, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Mr. Shultz, had visited China, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was tentatively planning to go.

The Reagan administration has been seeking a top-level meeting with the Chinese leader for more than a year and a half. It was originally conceived under former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. as a way of demonstrating Washington's and Beijing's ties in the East-West spectrum against Moscow.

Now, Mr. Shultz's meeting is viewed as intended to signal that, after a period of considerable difficulties in bilateral relations, the ties between the two nations are back on track.

It appears that the general view in the administration is to seek to use high-level bilateral meetings to cast Chinese-American relations into a firm long-term mold, while, at the same time, accepting frictions within the relationship.

Minor Disputes Reflecting U.S.-Israel Tensions

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Lebanon is turning into a quagmire not only for the Israeli Army, which has been there eight months, but also for the Israeli-American relationship.

In recent weeks a sharp mood of frustration and annoyance has arisen between the United States and Israel. The Reagan administration and the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin have clashed over negotiating tactics with Lebanon, specific positions on substantive issues and even basic security and diplomatic concepts involved in withdrawing Israeli forces.

Israeli soldiers and U.S. marines have confronted each other six times near Beirut in disagreements about where the Israelis are allowed to patrol. On Wednesday, a Marine Corps captain drew his pistol, climbed onto an Israeli tank and promised that it would advance only over his dead body.

These disputes have been minor and quickly defused. But they have become symbolic of the tensions surrounding the relationship as officials in both countries have imbued them with all the ingredients of the larger conflict.

The United States, anxious for an early Israeli withdrawal, sees the Israeli presence as illegitimate and suspects an Israeli effort to give its army something of a permanent role in southern Lebanon. Israel, always convinced of its loneliness in its own defense, contends that the United States is so unconcerned with Israeli security that the marines have become a shield for Palestinian guerrillas, who are making hit-and-run attacks on Israeli soldiers.

The disagreements are being played out mostly around the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon as Israel pushes for security arrangements in southern Lebanon and the establishment of relations before a pullout.

Israel wants an explicit declaration ending the state of war, a border open to trade and tourism and a residual presence of Israeli soldiers and intelligence agents at three bases in southern Lebanon to coordinate security operations with local militias. Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has said he would accept a similar, skeletal Syrian presence in the Bekaa region and northern Lebanon, arousing U.S. fears that Israel wants to partition Lebanon.

Israel's stated goal is to get out, but also to prevent Lebanon from declining again into a chaos suitable for a return of the Palestine Liberation Organization to within artillery and rocket range of Israel's northern towns and kibbutzim. Otherwise, officials fear that this war will have been fought for nothing, an outcome that could be fatal to the political careers of Mr. Sharon and others.

In pressing the Beirut government, Mr. Sharon has been using his leverage through his Christian Phalangist allies. He reportedly told the cabinet Jan. 30 that he had met with Pierre Gemayel, President Amin Gemayel's father, to warn that without Lebanese acquiescence to Israeli demands, Israel would carry out a partial withdrawal of its forces on its own, leaving the Phalangists exposed and vulnerable to Druze militia and leftist factions backed by Syria.

The United States sees Israel's tactics as heavy-handed and too demanding of a weak Lebanese government that relies on close ties

with the rest of the Arab world. U.S. officials have suggested that the two sides concentrate on minimal security arrangements and a speedy Israeli withdrawal, to be synchronized with a Syrian pullout, postponing the idea for the normalization of relations.

In response, Israeli officials complain that their demands could be obtained if they had adequate support from Washington. A senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official said, "Our feeling is that the Americans could use their influence more effectively to lessen Saudi pressure on Lebanon."

U.S. efforts appear to have been made, however. Syria told the United States that it had no role to play in negotiations on the Syrian pullout, so Washington has been pressing Lebanon to deal more intensively with Syria and the P.L.O.

The U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, is said to have spent two hours several weeks ago in urging and failing to persuade King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to back off and let President Gemayel make the agreements with the Israelis.

Some informed figures believe that Israel itself damaged Lebanon's ability to negotiate by pushing the framework of an agreement worked out by Mr. Sharon and a confidant of President Gemayel. According to an account by a reliable and well-placed authority, Mr. Sharon had been promised by Mr. Habib that the document, forming a set of goals to be reached gradually in negotiations, would be kept absolutely secret.

But on Dec. 15, Mr. Sharon disclosed the accord in interviews with Israeli reporters. On Dec. 16, before the interviews appeared, he described the document in a meeting with Mr. Habib and Prime Minister Begin. Mr. Habib said he would fly to Beirut the next day to see whether President Gemayel could translate the working paper into a real agreement.

According to an account of the Dec. 16 meeting with Mr. Habib, Prime Minister Begin warned the Israelis in the room that the document must be kept secret and instructed the cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, to order the military censor to bar reporting of any unauthorized disclosures.

Mr. Meridor reportedly had an argument with the censor, who resisted censoring such a political, nonmilitary item, and only reluctantly issued the order. But hours later, when a newspaper article was presented quoting Mr. Sharon himself, the censor reasoned that since his office worked for the defense minister, Mr. Sharon's words could not be blocked from publication.

By the time Mr. Habib arrived in Beirut on Dec. 17, he reportedly found a thunderstruck President Gemayel. On the assumption that the working paper would be kept secret, the Lebanese president had told only one aide and had kept most of his staff in the dark. He has spent the past weeks trying to repair the damage.

■ **U.S. military aid** totaling \$9.2 billion has been proposed by the Reagan administration for 1984. It would nearly double assistance for Turkey and also provide substantial increases for Honduras, El Salvador, North Yemen and Pakistan. Page 3.

■ **Three U.S. advisers** have been relieved of their duties for participating in a combat operation in El Salvador in which another adviser was wounded. The U.S. Embassy announced. Page 4.

■ **Paraguay voted on Sunday** in an election that was expected to return General Alfredo Stroessner, the longest ruling leader in the Western Hemisphere, to the presidency in a landslide. Page 4.

■ **A Corsican separatist group**, the Corsican National Liberation Front, which was banned by the French government a month ago, has apparently abandoned its effort to make Corsica an independent state. Page 4.

■ **The steel industry in West Germany** will be forced to take drastic action if it wants to return to profitability. Page 7.

Bush Meets With Italians On Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ROME — Vice President George Bush met Sunday with Italian political leaders as he continued his 12-day trip aimed at convincing West Europeans that the United States is seriously pursuing arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

Mr. Bush indicated Saturday in Geneva that the 572 medium-range nuclear missiles to be deployed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at the end of this year could be withdrawn later if U.S. and Soviet negotiators came to an agreement later in the future, The New York Times reported.

In Rome, Mr. Bush met separately with Pietro Longo, secretary of the Social Democratic Party; Giovanni Malagodi, president of the Liberal Party; Giovanni Spadolini, secretary of the Republican Party and a former prime minister; Giovanni Goria, the treasury minister, and Carlo Ciampi, the governor of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Bush met with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi after arriving Saturday night. The private talks were held at Villa Taverna, the U.S. ambassador's residence in Rome. An embassy spokesman said no statements were expected after the meetings.

Italy is to begin installing 112 cruise missiles at Comiso, in southern Sicily, in December. The Italian government has supported the Reagan administration's position that the so-called zero option — the elimination of medium-range missiles — should be NATO's ultimate negotiating objective.

Mr. Bush is to meet Monday with the head of the Socialist Party,



Vice President George Bush leaving a tank at Hof, West Germany, where he met with U.S. troops. Behind him is Defense Minister Manfred Wörner of West Germany.

Poll Shows Americans Think U.S. Spends Too Much on New Arms

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A recent sampling of national public opinion suggests that more Americans no longer fear the Soviet Union in military prowess, and feel that the Reagan administration is spending too much money on sophisticated new weapons systems.

In his newly proposed budget for fiscal 1984, President Ronald Reagan asked Congress for a 14-percent increase in military spending, and at the same time sought a freeze on spending for domestic programs. The Reagan administration says the increase is necessary

to counter a Soviet advantage in military power.

But according to interviews conducted with a wide variety of political and community leaders across the nation, and supported by data in a recent New York Times-CBS News Poll, the weight of public opinion clearly favors less rather than more spending on military programs.

In large part, the tendency appears to reflect growing public concern over the state of the national economy, including ballooning federal budget deficits and the highest levels of unemployment since World War II.

"We have to have a strong defense," said Donald J. Canney, the

mayor of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a veteran of the Korean War. "But given the economic mess we're in, the defense system has to suffer its cuts along with everything else."

In the opinion poll taken last month, 48 percent of those surveyed said they believed that the United States was spending too much on sophisticated new weapons, compared with 25 percent who said current spending levels were about right. Only 11 percent said more money should be spent on new weapons systems.

When asked to choose the most important problem facing the country from among seven issues, 6 percent said it was improving U.S. military strength. Unemployment, government spending, inflation and Social Security all were rated more important.

When asked to choose among several alternatives for trimming the budget deficit, including tax increases, elimination of the cut in federal income tax scheduled for this summer or reductions in Social Security or spending programs for the poor, 63 percent of those surveyed — the largest single group — said they would rather reduce proposed military spending. Asked a similar question a year ago, 48 percent said they were willing to accept cuts in military programs.

At the same time, there appears to be a growing belief that the military standing of the United States, compared to Soviet Union, has improved. When asked whether the United States was militarily superior, equal in strength or not as strong as the Soviet Union, 32 percent of those surveyed said they felt the United States lagged behind the Soviet Union, as against 44 percent of those asked the same question a year ago.

"If we're as far behind as the president says, why haven't the Russians attacked us already?" said Dick Merren, an officer of Local 57 of the United Auto Workers in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where layoffs at International Harvester Co. have trimmed the local membership from 6,700 to less than 160.

Clyde Hupp, an officer of the Pierson County Central Labor Council in Tacona, Washington, said he thought Americans felt more secure than they did in 1980, when U.S. hostages were still in Iran. "Since then," he said, "the Soviets have proved in Afghanistan they are not invulnerable. And second, the conflict in Lebanon proved that our weapons and technology, used by Israel, were far superior to the Russian armament used by the Arabs."



A prison van carrying Klaus Barbie enters Montluc Prison.

Ex-Nazi Barbie Expelled to France

(Continued from Page 1)

Court denied a French request for extradition on the ground that there was no extradition treaty between the two countries.

But last fall Bolivia got a new civilian government under Hernán Siles Zuazo. Two weeks ago, Mr. Barbie was arrested by the Bolivian police for fraud in connection with a \$10,000 debt. Both West Germany and France again sought his extradition.

The Bolivian government ruled that Mr. Barbie's citizenship was invalid because it had been obtained under false pretenses.

A trial of Mr. Barbie would be the first of a ranking Nazi official since Adolf Eichmann, a Gestapo colonel who organized the campaign of extermination against the Jews, was kidnapped by Israeli agents in Argentina in 1960 and hanged after a long trial in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Barbie's return is expected to reopen a painful chapter in French history. After France was defeated by Germany in 1940, many people in France supported the Vichy government, which was sympathetic to Germany. Mr. Barbie received aid from the Vichy police.

Echoing a theme being discussed across France today, a state television broadcaster said: "The trial will be that of a man, but also of



Jean Moulin

the attitude of the French people."

If Mr. Barbie is brought to trial, he is expected to be questioned about French collaborators.

Raymond de la Pradelle, a French lawyer who has defended several Germans accused of war crimes, said Mr. Barbie might be able to fend off prosecution on the ground that he had already been tried for the same crime.

But French officials said he would be tried under a different statute, the Law on Crimes Against

Humanity, which was enacted specifically to eliminate the statute of limitations and close any loopholes available to those accused of genocide.

Roger Neman, vice president of an organization of former resistance fighters, said: "It is our greatest day today."

French journalists traveling in Guadeloupe with Mr. Mauroy said the prime minister helped draw up a plan to get Mr. Barbie out of Bolivia. French press reports said West Germany, France and Bolivia agreed last week that Mr. Barbie should simply be expelled and handed over to France.

In La Paz, Bolivian justice officials expressed surprise Sunday at the Barbie expulsion and said the Supreme Court would continue extradition proceedings against him even though he was gone.

The expulsion is being questioned in Bolivia because Mr. Barbie was technically under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which was debating an extradition demand by West Germany. Antonio Papatichis, head of the Supreme Court, said the judicial authorities were not consulted before the expulsion.

"We cannot say anything about what another branch of government has done," Mr. Papatichis said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Morocco Expels Le Monde Writer

PARIS (UPI) — Roland Delcour, correspondent in Morocco for Le Monde, was expelled Sunday for expressing doubt about official versions of how a top aide to King Hassan II died last month. Upon his return to Paris, Mr. Delcour said he had been held since Thursday night and forced to go without sleep for 48 hours.

Mr. Delcour said in a story on the front page of Wednesday's edition of the newspaper, which appeared Tuesday, that General Ahmed Dhimy may not have died when his car collided with a truck, as the government has said. The general died Jan. 25 in Marrakesh, after a meeting with King Hassan.

Mr. Delcour quoted witnesses as saying the truck driver appeared in his car, while he was outside the car, and did not stop. He also quoted them as saying explosions, possibly caused by grenades, set the general's car on fire. Mr. Delcour said the Moroccan police had asked him who his sources were for the story, and that "obviously, I did not reply."

Soviet Aide Rejects Israeli Talks

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A senior Soviet official, in an interview published Sunday, dismissed a call by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon for direct talks between Israel and the Kremlin but said that Moscow would welcome normal ties if the Israelis gave up their policy of "expansion."

Karen Broutens, deputy head of the international department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, was commenting on the call made by Mr. Sharon in an Israeli newspaper interview on Jan. 28. The Soviet Union severed relations with Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Broutens told the Beirut English-language weekly Monday Morning: "This is not the first time that General Sharon tries, in his own peculiar way, to play the so-called 'Soviet card.' I don't think he can seriously raise this matter in the present situation, with Israel pushing ahead with its aggressive policy."

He added, "Our condition for normal relations with Israel is that it withdraw all its forces from the occupied Arab territories, including Lebanon."

France Denies Sale of Jets to Iraq

PARIS (AP) — Defense Minister Charles Hernu says that France has not begun any procedure that would lead to supplying Iraq with five Super-Éclairage attack planes.

Mr. Hernu told French television Saturday that figures used in a newspaper report about the Super-Éclairage and 29 Mirage F-1s were hypothetical. He was referring to a report in Le Monde Friday that said France would deliver 29 Mirage F-1 jet fighters by the end of the year to Iraq and was studying an Iraqi request for five Super-Éclairage fighters equipped with Exocet missiles.

However, Mr. Hernu said that France would continue to fulfill current contracts with the Baghdad government. He said none of these contracts concerned the Super-Éclairage. He said that he and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq discussed military cooperation during Mr. Aziz's visit to Paris in early January.

U.K. Water Workers Get Offer

LONDON (UPI) — Employers put a new wage offer to 29,000 water workers in talks Sunday that could settle a two-week-old national strike that has forced seven million Britons to boil their water and 24,000 households to carry in water.

The union negotiator, Eddie Newell, said that he was cautiously optimistic as he went into the first direct talks between the two sides since the strike began Jan. 24. The strike hit sewage works as well as water plants.

The spokesman for the National Water Council, Anthony Oldfield, said that the talks at the government's Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service could last several days. No details of the latest offer were released in advance, not even to union negotiators, he said.

For the Record

FRANKFURT (AP) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel arrived Sunday for four days of talks in which, officials said, Bonn hopes to persuade him to reconsider the Middle East peace plans proposed by the United States and Saudi Arabia. He is to meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, President Karl Carstens and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who visited Israel in January.

MOSCOW (AP) — Mikhail Sytenko, 64, has been appointed the permanent Soviet representative at the United Nations office in Geneva, replacing Zoya Mironova, 70, who is retiring. Tass reported Sunday. Mr. Sytenko had served since 1978 as undersecretary-general for political and Security Council affairs at the UN Secretariat in New York.

GABORONE, Botswana (AP) — UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar flew here Sunday for discussions with President Quett K.J. Masire after talks earlier in the day with President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe on negotiations for the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Soviet City Is Memorial to Brezhnev's Hopes and Planning Pitfalls

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

BREZHNEV, U.S.S.R. — There is an element of irony in the choice of this place to perpetuate the memory of Leonid I. Brezhnev. It could as easily serve as a memorial to his hopes for détente and the pitfalls of planning on a giant scale.

Thirteen years ago, at the peak of Brezhnev's power, Moscow decreed that the world's largest truck plant and a futuristic city for its workers should rise on a stretch of windswept plain along the bank of the Kama River, a place then poetically named Naberezhnyye Chelny — dugouts on the bank.

It was a grand and ambitious proclamation, in the style of Peter the Great's decree that St. Petersburg be built on the marshy banks of the Neva, and it followed the Soviet tradition of huge crash projects, like Magnitogorsk, a city built atop an iron lode, or the Bratsk Dam or the Baikal-Amur railroad across Siberia.

It was also to be a monument to Brezhnev's pursuit of détente — the grafting of Western, preferably American, automation onto the Communist state's capacity for mobilizing workers and resources at one site.

Brezhnev's faith in the project is fixed in a giant billboard alongside one of the broad highways intersecting the ranks of high-rise apartment blocks. Beside his portrait, replete with five gold stars, are his words: "Years will pass, but all Soviet people will proudly recall the feat of labor on the Kama."

But 13 years after the government adopted a resolution "on immediate measures for construction of the Kama plant," the huge factory is far from producing the 150,000 trucks and 250,000 diesel engines that original plans envisioned by 1980. Officials said 85,000 trucks were built last year and talked of achieving full output "by the end of the five-year plan" — by the end of 1985.

It is difficult to determine the reasons for the delay from Soviet sources. The press has paid little heed to the Kama plant since the thymosies of the early years. There is little doubt among Western ex-

perts that the whole project was far too ambitious to begin with, even if the original hopes of having Ford or Mack Truck act as general contractors had been allowed by Washington.

What Moscow wanted was nothing less than turning a grain field and a green labor force into a city for 400,000 and a factory turning raw ore into more trucks than any other plant on Earth.

The stands of high-rise blocks appear suddenly from the snow-covered plain, an instant city in the middle of nowhere. Divided highways serve as streets, cutting immensely broad swaths through the "micro-regions" of 30,000 each, intersecting in cloverleaf junctions. A mile-wide "green belt," still brown from snow, separates the city from the factory.

"We planned the city in the period of mature socialism," said Renat S. Nasryov, deputy mayor and chief architect, "and so could incorporate all the ideas of Soviet urban planning." Included in the plans are statues, parks, a theater and a small cluster of original log cabins to be preserved for contrast.

In the city and in the 40-square-mile (104-square-kilometer) factory grounds, the emphasis is on the grand scale and tempo of the project: 100,000 workers at an average age of 28, 23,500 units of equipment, 185 miles (296 kilometers) of conveyors. A total of 400,000 people now live where 15,000 lived a decade earlier and several hundred a decade before that.

But reality, as so often happens in the mammoth Soviet projects, does not necessarily follow the blueprint worked-out in distant Moscow or Kazan. The city was supposed to reach a full complement of 400,000 residents in 25 years, but reached it in 10 — with all the accompanying shortages of food, schools, kindergartens and apartments.

The Kama factory was originally conceived as a sequel to the successful automobile plant built at Togliatti, on the Volga River, by Fiat of Italy. The Kama plant now produces more than 700,000 Zhiguli, Lada and Niva sedans a year. From its central location near the Urals industrial regions, the Kama

factory was to shift Soviet trucking from gasoline to diesel and to take pressure off the overloaded rail-road system.

In retrospect it is evident that neither Soviet roads nor service facilities were up to the proposed influx of heavy trucks. But the project ran into problems of a different sort from the outset. Despite the détente then in bloom, the United States, under President Richard M. Nixon, declined to let Ford or Mack Truck act as general contractor, bedding the Pentagon's arguments that the factory would produce trucks for military use.

West European companies failed to take over the job, and the Russians decided to assume the imposing task of coordinating the project themselves. Even without Ford or Mack in charge, the Russians showed a preference for American companies.

The Swindell-Dressler division of Pullman was signed on to design and build the giant foundry. International Business Machines was to provide a computer and other contracts went to Westinghouse, Ingersoll Rand and scores of other concerns — 250 contracts in all, worth \$430 million.

Then the blows began to fall. "We've had a hell of a time keeping track of all your sanctions," said Yakov S. Pessin, a Kama official involved with foreign contracts and contracts. The Pentagon charged in 1980 that Kama trucks were in Afghanistan with the Soviet Army, and soon supplier after supplier in the United States fell away.

On the contention that Kama

trucks were being used in Afghanistan, Mr. Pessin was contemptuous. "Who knows, maybe we sent trucks to them as aid and then they were used when our soldiers arrived," he said. "In any case, if you make buttons and then the buttons are used on a military uniform, is that making military supplies?"

Beyond any problems with sanc-

tions, Western experts say they believe the project will eventually cost Moscow several times the originally projected \$1.4 billion, and questions have been raised whether the Russians ever needed a truck plant that badly.

Still, on the eve of the Communist Party Congress in 1981, Brezhnev sent a telegram to Kama

workers that ranked their project with the vanguard of heroic Soviet achievements.

"Like Magnitogorsk and Dnepropetrovsk, Uralmash and Bratsk and the plowing of the virgin lands," he said, "Kama by right will enter the annals of the outstanding achievements of Soviet people."

Gandhi Party Appears Victorious in New Delhi Elections

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party, recovering from a series of state election setbacks that had portended trouble for her national leadership, appeared Sunday night to have turned back opposition challenges in balloting for local offices in the federal district of New Delhi.

In municipal elections that were closely watched for erosion of support in North India, Congress-I candidates for the 56-seat Metropolitan Council took a 29-16 lead over the opposition Janata alliance and appeared headed for a comfortable majority. Forty-eight of the council seats were declared.

Incomplete returns for the less important 100-member Municipal Corporation, which oversees public services, showed that Congress-I had captured 47 of the 78 seats declared. The Janata alliance had 29.

Congress-I Party leaders claimed a vindication of Mrs. Gandhi's policies and said the local election

proved that Congress defeats last month in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka were an anomaly attributable to growing linguistic and cultural regionalism in some Indian states.

Mrs. Gandhi had mounted a costly and well-organized campaign in New Delhi, spearheading the effort herself with numerous personal appearances.

A loss of an election in the capital, besides representing a major blow to her prestige, would have signaled a possible voter revolt against Congress-I in the Hindi-speaking belt of northern India, which traditionally spells the difference in national elections.

Although the election ostensibly was parochial, it assumed the character of a general election in microcosm, with top leaders of all the major national parties campaigning.

Among them were the prime minister and her son and apparent successor, Rajiv, 39. Mrs. Gandhi had appointed him as a general secretary of the Congress-I Party as

part of a shakeup of the party and government seemingly designed to establish the appearance of major reform.

All 59 members of Mrs. Gandhi's council of ministers submitted pro forma resignations at the prime minister's behest, and she accepted seven of them, including those of two cabinet-rank ministers.

The shakeup, although largely cosmetic and not unlike seven other cabinet reshuffles that Mrs. Gandhi has made since 1980, appeared to reflect her concern over a weakening of the Congress-I Party organization.

Although Congress-I (1 stands for India) shares control of 15 of India's 22 states and enjoys a two-thirds majority in Parliament, it has not been able to win a majority in the last eight state elections, all of which have taken place since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980.

The Congress-I defeats on Jan. 5 in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, both party strongholds since India

won independence in 1947, were particularly embarrassing to Mrs. Gandhi because both she and her son had campaigned hard to keep the party organization in that region from unraveling.

The losses were interpreted as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi's attempts to impose central authority on distant states, as well as reflecting voter rebellion against what has been perceived as insensitive, incompetent and corrupt leadership by assemblymen and ministers who attain positions solely by virtue of loyalty to the prime minister.

Police Quell Violence in Assam

NEW DELHI — Indian police used gunfire in the northeastern state of Assam to quell violence in advance of next week's elections, and three towns were under curfew, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Sunday.

Militant political and student groups in Assam have urged a boycott of the poll to back demands for the removal from the electoral roll of foreign immigrants, mainly Bangladeshis, and their expulsion from the state.

The bodies of two supporters of an independent candidate were found, raising the number of deaths in election-related violence in four days to 14, the news agency said.

The New Delhi elections had been recognized as a test of whether Mrs. Gandhi could regroup her forces enough to assure that her party would retain national power in the next general elections, which must be held by January 1985.

While the prime minister had been known to be considering advancing the election date to exploit disunity within the opposition, losses in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka suggested she may need her full term to revitalize her party and shore up her own popularity.



Ghanaians crowded onto a truck in Accra to be taken back to their homes.

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Free Ailing Writer, Dissidents Ask Prague
The Associated Press
LONDON — The Czechoslovak human rights group Charter 77 has appealed in President Gustav Husak to release the playwright Václav Havel, saying he is gravely ill. Palach Press, a London-based press, said that the Czechoslovak dissident movement, has reported.
Palach Press said Saturday that Charter 77 wrote to Mr. Husak on Friday to urge Mr. Havel's release. It said he was suffering from severe pneumonia and was in a Prague prison hospital.

1,000 More Leave Lagos for Ghana
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LAGOS — The last known large group of Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria as illegal aliens has left for home on a ship sent from Accra, according to port officials here.
They said the ship carried around 1,000 people, about one-fifth of its capacity.
The ship had arrived in Lagos on Wednesday but its departure was delayed until Saturday because not enough Ghanaians came forward to fill it. On Friday, Ghanaian diplomats announced on Lagos radio that space was available on the ship for those Ghanaians remaining in Nigeria.
Nigeria announced the expulsion Jan. 17 because of the nation's poor economy and also because of domestic political pressures. Aliens workers were given two weeks to leave.
Nigeria said Friday that the number of West Africans expelled was nearly two million, including more than one million Ghanaians. Ghana's meager resources have already been stretched to the limit by floods of returning deportees.
The exact number of Ghanaians expelled is not certain because no

one knows just how many entered Nigeria under a regional agreement on free movement across borders during the days of Nigeria's oil boom.
The two-week deadline passed at midnight last Monday for unskilled and unemployed workers. Skilled and professional persons have until the end of this month to leave.
Most of the Ghanaians in Nigeria have taken the overland route through Benin and Togo.
Accra radio reported Sunday that 18 Ghanaians died and 163 were injured Saturday in road accidents on their way home from Nigeria. The broadcast said the two crashes were on the road to Accra from Ghana's border post with Togo.

Red Cross officials monitoring the dwindling number of Ghanaian refugees going home reported Saturday that the huge border tie-ups were over. Jean-Claude Rochat, Red Cross delegate in Togo, said that "there are no masses of people waiting either to enter Togo or Ghana."
Mr. Rochat said Saturday that there were still about 1,500 people,

mainly Ghanaians, who were about to cross into northern Togo on their way home and another 200 Senegalese and Gambians waiting in the Togo capital of Lomé to enter other countries.
Massive shipments of emergency supplies have begun arriving in Ghana in the past few days, helping alleviate the most immediate problems of the refugees.
"There is no longer any urgency for supplies," said Mr. Rochat.
At the United Nations, Nigeria's UN ambassador, O.O. Fafowura, defended his country's decision to order the expulsions.

Mr. Fafowura said Friday that other West African states were warned in advance about the expulsion order and had made no protests. He said it was unfortunate that "an unnecessary stampede" had taken place, creating hardships that had not been intended.
Asked how many people had been expelled from Nigeria, Mr. Fafowura said he guessed that by then about two million people had left and maybe in the next two weeks another half million would go.

Drop in Jobless Rate Seen Strengthening Reagan's Hand

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Politically, the drop in the unemployment rate has strengthened President Ronald Reagan's hand for the present, and it has reinforced his resolve to press his economic strategy in the face of criticism and challenges from Congress.

At his unscheduled news conference Friday, Mr. Reagan projected a decidedly more confident mood than he did in his State of the Union Message on Jan. 23. Although firm on substance then, he made bipartisanship his keynote.

Privately, aides described his budget for the fiscal year 1984 as an opening position, "a ticket to the dance," because he understood he would eventually have to compromise.

But if economic and political pressures do not force compromise on President Reagan, or if his concessions come slowly and grudgingly, Friday's unemployment report may be seen in retrospect as an important political turning point.

For a year, Mr. Reagan has been more optimistic

about economic recovery and less willing to compromise on his economic plan than some of his close advisers have been.

He has assented to the economic horizon for evidence of an upturn. At every opportunity he has cited increases in housing construction or in automobile sales as signs in the wind. But for political Washington and much of the public, he has lacked a convincing argument.

On Friday, he seized upon the unemployment

NEWS ANALYSIS

statistics as the evidence and the political leverage he wanted. Yet this very turn of events illustrates how ephemeral his political advantage could be.

On Thursday, Democratic leaders in Congress, thinking they had the president on the ropes regarding unemployment, were pressing for emergency action to provide jobs, and Mr. Reagan, fearful of being left out, promised to study whether to speed up federal construction projects to provide more work.

But on Friday, the president acted as if he felt he

had regained the upper hand and was in a much stronger position for bargaining with the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts.

Visibly buoyed by news that unemployment in January dropped fairly sharply from 10.8 to 10.4 percent, the president laced his language with firmness, calling on Congress to "hold the line on spending."

He said he was very determined not to backtrack on the scheduled 10-percent cut in income tax rates in July, despite Democratic talk of canceling or trimming the tax cut and despite hints of flexibility from some high administration officials.

"We've reached the bone" in cutting military spending, he insisted Thursday, facing down Republicans as well as Democrats who are insisting that his plan for \$239 billion in military spending in the 1984 budget is several billion dollars too high. He echoed those sentiments Friday.

The one exception he made to his tough stand was on unemployment itself. There he left open the possibility of compromise on the federal construction schedule, though he pointedly avoided a commitment.

privately, Senate Republican leaders expect the unemployment news to strengthen the president's insistence on making any jobs effort small and temporary.

"It'll give him a better hand for dealing with O'Neill," said an aide to the Republican leadership. "On freezing social programs, I think Ronald Reagan is going to play hardball, and he'll get something. Defense is where he's going to have problems. His budget is going to be cut there, and it's not going to be a clean fight. These unemployment numbers don't change that. They don't make the deficit numbers better last enough."

While Democrats concede a new advantage to Mr. Reagan from the new unemployment figures, they see no need to back off their tactics. Feeling stronger after the 1982 elections, Mr. O'Neill has decided the time has come for Democrats to take legislative initiatives after two years of reacting to Republican programs.

Even if the upturn has begun, House Democratic leaders, are betting that a job proposal will pay political dividends at the next presidential elections, for the administration's own estimates project unemployment in late 1984 at 9.4 percent.



Edwin P. Wilson leaves court after his conviction.

Ex-CIA Agent Guilty In 2d Libya Arms Sale

By Philip Smith

Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent, has been convicted of smuggling powerful explosives to Libya. Minutes after the verdict, federal prosecutors asked that he be declared a "dangerous special offender" for allegedly offering nearly \$1 million to have nine people assassinated.

Court papers released after the trial said that Mr. Wilson, while in a New York jail cell last fall, allegedly offered to pay a "hit man" to kill two prosecutors and seven witnesses, some of whom testified against Mr. Wilson in his 10-day trial here. Mr. Wilson was convicted Saturday in the sale of 20 tons of explosives to Libya in 1977 for more than \$300,000 in profit.

If Judge Ross N. Sterling declares Mr. Wilson a "dangerous special offender," as prosecutors asked, that status could raise the maximum penalty for his conviction here from 17 to 25 years in prison. A hearing on the request will be held soon. U.S. Attorney Daniel K. Hedges said.

The verdict Saturday marked the Justice Department's second victory against Mr. Wilson's claim that he was acting as a "de facto CIA agent" while supplying arms, explosives and terrorist training to the government of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi during the past six years.

Mr. Wilson already is serving a 15-year prison term imposed in November in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, for allegedly smuggling four handguns and an M-16 rifle to Libyan agents in Europe and North Africa.

The CIA has denied that Mr. Wilson, who left the agency in 1971, had official sanction for his Libyan activities. A written agency denial, read to the jury here, was described as devastating by the chief defense lawyer, Herald Price Fahringer.

Mr. Wilson, 54, faces two more trials on similar charges in Washington later this year. After the verdict was read in U.S. District Court, he left the courtroom without speaking.

Government documents detailing the "hit man" allegations against Mr. Wilson were kept under seal during the trial and were not revealed to the 12-member jury.

Mr. Wilson, who also faces a \$145,000 fine, was found guilty of conspiracy, filing a false customs declaration, exporting controlled munitions without a license and illegally shipping explosives aboard an aircraft.

Prosecutors charged that Mr. Wilson arranged with a California explosives dealer to buy and ship 42,300 pounds (about 19,000 kilograms) of C-4, a powerful explosive, from Houston to Libya on Oct. 3, 1977, aboard a chartered cargo jet.

According to court papers filed by the government, Mr. Wilson asked a fellow prisoner in November to help him hire an assassin to kill the nine persons on the alleged "hit list." Mr. Wilson allegedly offered to pay \$50,000 per victim for

the deaths of the seven potential witnesses and \$250,000 each to kill the prosecutors.

The documents charged that Mr. Wilson furnished written descriptions of the intended victims and through his son paid a \$10,000 deposit, using financial assets in Europe, to hire the assassin, who reportedly was an undercover FBI agent.

The alleged death list is evidence that Mr. Wilson is "deadly serious and is extremely dangerous," the government documents charged.

The defense lawyer, Mr. Fahringer, said that Saturday's conviction, like the Alexandria verdict, will be appealed on grounds that Mr. Wilson has been prevented in pre-trial hearings from obtaining CIA records that would exonerate him.

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Reagan Seeks Increase In Military Assistance For Turkey and Others

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has unveiled a \$9.2-billion military aid request for 1984 that would nearly double assistance for Turkey and provide large increases for Honduras, El Salvador, North Yemen and Pakistan.

About half of the package revealed Friday would go to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon. The aid levels for those countries would remain roughly the same as this year.

The package represents a sharp increase over the \$7.8 billion in aid allowed for 1983 under a continuing resolution. However, the administration announced Friday that it was seeking \$962.5 million in supplemental aid for 1983, much of which would go to rebuilding Lebanon's army and reconstructing parts of Beirut.

The aid package for Turkey would include an increase in military assistance from \$402.7 million to \$759 million.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan on Friday protesting what he said was a change in the aid ratio for Greece and Turkey after the late 1970s.

Mr. Papandreu indicated that this could affect negotiations on the future of U.S. bases in Greece, sources in Athens said.

Greek officials have frequently said that the United States has committed itself to maintaining a ratio of \$7-of aid for Greece-for every \$10-for Turkey, but a State Department official denied Friday that such a commitment existed. Both countries are members of NATO.

Bangladeshi Students Riot

United Press International

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Leftist and rightist student groups rioted Sunday, injuring 250 people. The violence spilled over into a hospital, routing patients from their beds, police said.



Judge Alcee L. Hastings raises his fist after his acquittal in Miami of bribery and conspiracy charges.

Federal Judge in U.S. Acquitted Of Seeking Bribes by Racketeers

Washington Post Service

MIAMI

U.S. District Court Judge Alcee L. Hastings, the first federal judge to be a defendant in a criminal trial while in office, has been acquitted of charges that he solicited a \$150,000 bribe from two brothers who had been convicted in his court of racketeering.

Judge Hastings hailed the jury's decision Friday as "a favorable result in one of America's most unfair trials," a reference to his contention that the Reagan administration had singled him out for prosecution because he is black and because of his rulings opposing the government's treatment of Haitian refugees.

William A. Borders Jr., the former president of the National Bar Association, an 8,000-

member organization of black lawyers, had been accused of conspiring with Judge Hastings to solicit the bribe. Mr. Borders was convicted last year on the same charges in a separate trial in Atlanta after accepting money from an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that was said to have been a partial payment of the bribe.

The indictment, for bribery, conspiracy and obstruction of justice, alleged that Judge Hastings, through Mr. Borders, agreed to restore \$845,000 in seized funds and reduce the two brothers' three-year prison terms in return for \$150,000. Judge Hastings, conducting his own defense, successfully contended that Mr. Borders had acted without his knowledge in accepting the money.

Democrats Resurrect the Boston-Austin Axis

By David S. Broder

and Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Mark A. White, Democratic governor of Texas, revived the old Boston-Austin axis Saturday, leading a parade of speakers who promised the Democratic National Committee victory through unity in 1984.

Stirring memories of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, the original Boston-Austin ticket of 1960, the two pledged that their states, which voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980, would return to the Democratic column in 1984 and help end Republican control of the Senate.

Senator Kennedy, who took himself out of the race for the presidential nomination in November, brought the committee members to a Washington hotel to their feet with a promise to "continue every effort and heart" to a Democratic victory.

His rousing speech and invitation to the entire national committee membership to drop in at his

McLean, Virginia, home stirred nervousness among aides to active presidential contenders that Senator Kennedy might be fueling a draft.

But Senator Kennedy insisted that his only purpose was to "do my part for our common victory."

Governor White, who upset William Clements, a Republican, in November in a huge turnout of straight-ticket Democratic voting that gave the party a top-to-bottom sweep, said Democrats could do the same thing nationally if they worked together and got "back to the center of the political spectrum."

In phrases almost interchangeable, the Massachusetts liberal and the Texas moderate said President Reagan's economic record had scared away thousands of voters and set the stage for a Democratic comeback.

Committee members, who had little work beyond approving the formal call to the national convention, sat back and inhaled the cheering rhetoric.

Governor White said President Reagan "has done more to put the old Democratic coalition back to-

gether than anyone since Herbert Hoover."

Senator Kennedy drew the day's biggest cheer when he said: "Mr. Reagan says that unemployment can be solved if only every business hires one extra worker. In 1984, we will reply that unemployment can be solved only if this nation fires one incumbent president."

The House Democratic caucus chairman, Willis W. Long, of Louisiana, said his policy task force chairman, Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, were leading 140 of their Democratic House colleagues in the same hotel through an unusual two-day effort to "redefine the party's message" and develop "a sensible answer to Reaganomics."

But the issues conference did not produce specific recommendations or legislation. That was not its purpose, Representatives Long and Wirth said. It was designed to give liberals and conservatives a chance to thrash out differences away from the press and pressures of Capitol Hill and stake out broad areas of agreement on three issues — Social Security, "revitalization

of the economy" and national defense.

"The perception is that we Democrats have had no constructive alternatives," said Representative Charles W. Stenholm, Democrat of Texas. "This is the beginning of an effort to change that."

A consensus was found in support of recommendations of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, much to the surprise and disappointment of liberals such as Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who said he expected to find much more disagreement with the commission's suggestion to delay cost-of-living benefit increases for six months.

There was also widespread agreement on making deep cuts in the defense budget.

But the conference found itself deeply divided on trade issues. Representative Wirth said Democrats were split on protectionist arguments, made by many union leaders, and a desire by many party members for a more aggressive trade policy and a feeling "that we don't want to be suckers."

Evangelicals in U.S. Offering Support to Jews on Israel

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of mutual alienation and distrust, evangelical Christians have been meeting with Jewish leaders to offer support for Israel and to forge a new relationship with Jewish groups.

Jewish leaders are talking of a surge of support from a wide range of conservative Christians, including fundamentalists from the South and Southwest. Those who want to build ties with evangelicals also point to pro-Israel editorials in evangelical magazines and to theological pronouncements by Christian preachers eschewing proselytizing among Jews.

There have been rallies and newspaper advertisements supporting Israel, participation by evangelicals in synagogue services and the creation of pro-Israel organizations among Christians.

But while many Jewish leaders

have openly welcomed the evangelicals' eagerness, others say they are uneasy. They harbor deep doubts about the wisdom of alliances with conservative Christian groups that, they believe, want ultimately to convert the Jews and that often hold profoundly different, more conservative points of view on many political issues.

"The evangelical community," said Rabbi Marc H. Tannenbaum, national interreligious affairs director of the American Jewish Committee in New York, "is the largest and fastest growing block of pro-Israeli, pro-Jewish sentiment" in the United States.

"Since the 1967 war," he said, "the Jewish community has felt abandoned by Protestants. There was a vacuum in public support for Israel that began to be filled by the fundamentalist and evangelical Christians."

"I came to the conviction," he said, "that Jews had to change the

basic image of them as Bible-thumpers, as illiterate and bigoted people. We had stereotypes about evangelicals in the way that we felt Christians had stereotypes about Jews."

The most prominent spokesman among Jewish leaders for the more hesitant point of view toward the evangelicals is Rabbi Alexander Schneider, head of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, a reform organization.

"Why does organized American Jewry continue its flirtation with the Christian right?" he said. "We know the reasons, of course. Most Jewish leaders are willing to forgive anyone anything so long as they hear a good word about Israel."

"The reason I am reluctant to work with such groups as Moral Majority," he said, "is that in their domestic program the main objects of their attacks were some of our staunchest supporters among liberals in Congress. So even their sup-

port of Israel is flawed in this respect."

Much of the support of the Christian right comes from large, national organizations, such as Moral Majority. Last week in Washington, another such organization, Religious Roundtable, held a National Prayer Breakfast in honor of Israel, attended by the Rev. Jerry Falwell and representatives of the Reagan administration.

Cal Thomas, a spokesman for Moral Majority, said the group was giving full support for Israel not only on theological grounds, but also because it regards Israel as a reliable democratic ally.

Jewish supporters of ties with evangelicals say there is increasing grass-roots support among evangelical groups and activist pro-Israeli preachers.

In San Antonio, Texas, for example, the Rev. John C. Hagee, a nondenominational preacher who heads the 3,000-member Church of

U.S. Reportedly Plans More Powerful Trident Submarines, Missiles

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has embarked on an increasingly ambitious and costly program to build more powerful Trident submarines and missiles than previously disclosed, according to administration and congressional officials.

The nearly \$60-billion Trident program, which is part of President Ronald Reagan's plan to revitalize the nation's nuclear deterrent, is intended to help the United States regain nuclear parity with the Soviet Union, the officials said.

So far, the Trident program has escaped the controversy surrounding the MX land-based missile, mainly because the submarines are considered secure from Soviet attack while each of the proposed MX basing schemes has been found to have a flaw.

Indeed, some opponents of the MX, such as Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, have recommended increasing the Trident force instead of building MX. Pentagon officials said Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger once considered replacing MX with advanced Trident missiles because building a common missile would be cheaper.

Mr. Reagan's commission that is studying the MX issue has been instructed to consider that alternative. The first MX missiles are scheduled to become operational in 1986, the Trident-2 missiles in 1988 or 1989. The submarine-launched missiles, according to Defense Department officials, will have almost the same destructive capability as MX.

The Trident program may come under closer scrutiny, however, as the MX issue is debated after Mr. Reagan reports the commission's findings to Congress next month and the conflict over the president's military budget becomes more intense.

Advocates of an arms agreement with the Soviet Union, moreover, have contended that the Trident program will make negotiating such an agreement more difficult. They are expected to renew that argument as the program proceeds.

The administration's plan for Trident, the officials said, calls for building 20 Trident submarines over the next 10 years, 5 more than the 15 submarines already announced. Each submarine will be loaded with 24 Trident-2 missiles.

Those missiles, also called D-5, will be able to carry 10 to 15 warheads apiece, each with an explosive power equivalent to that of 475,000 tons of TNT. The Trident-1 or C-4 missiles currently being deployed carry 8 to 10 warheads, each with a destructive power to 100,000 tons of TNT, or 10 kilotons. The bomb used on Hiroshima had an explosive force of 20 kilotons.

In accuracy, the warheads atop a Trident-2 will be able to hit within 400 feet (120 meters) of a target and destroy it even if it has been strengthened with steel and concrete. The warheads borne by Trident-1 can hit within 1,500 feet but cannot destroy hardened targets.

Moreover, the Trident-2 missiles will have a range of 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) as against a range of 4,800 miles for the Trident-1. That will give Trident submersibles a considerably greater range than Soviet attack submarines, which are vulnerable to Soviet attack over a much greater range than remain hidden.

Yugoslav Asserts Albania Purge Is Biggest Since War

The Associated Press

BELGRADE

A Yugoslav official says there have been more than 10 purges in Albania since World War II and that one under way now has much wider proportions.

Addressing a local Communist Party meeting at Dakovica in the southern Kosovo province, Fadil Hodza, a member of Yugoslavia's collective presidency, said Saturday the purge under way in Albania was the most serious internal crisis and the most violent mutual "squaring of accounts" ever.

He said the purge had enveloped the entire state and party leadership, testing to "grave differences" in the Balkan nation's internal and foreign policy, according to a report carried by the Yugoslav press agency.

He said Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader, had allegedly liquidated his prime minister and closest aide, Mehmet Shehu, arrested three leading ministers, removed more than half of all ministers and arrested or removed from power a series of high state and party officials.

Official Albanian accounts said Mr. Shehu committed suicide in December 1981.

Yugoslav-Albanian relations have been deteriorating since the spring of 1981 when clashes in Kosovo, involving ethnic Albanians calling for greater autonomy, left at least nine people dead and many injured.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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Dîner d'appoint

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22h30 et 0h20

Revue et Champagne

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LE BALLET

THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS

dans des chorégraphies de

MAURICE BÉJART, VAN MANEN

CULLBERT, KYLAN

LOCATION : théâtre, agences et par tél : 723.47.77

Argentina's British Subculture Remains Deeply Rooted Despite Falklands War

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The cricket matches and polo exhibitions are scheduled as usual now at the Hurlingham Club, and the old ivy-draped English clubhouse is filling once again with local gentry at tea.

At St. George's, an 84-year-old private boarding school, applications are as abundant as ever for the new term, and textbooks are still arriving from London for the pre-university English curriculum.

Even among the Hispanic elite of Buenos Aires, an old style lingers. "Not a one of them has put away their macintosh or given up their club," noted a businessman from the city center.

This turbulent country still shelters a subculture that "is astounding in how very English it is," said a recently arrived British diplomat.

And after nine months of war and diplomatic conflict between Argentina and Britain, many

of the Anglo-Argentines say their long-proud community remains essentially unchanged.

"There was always a very congenial atmosphere between anything English and anything Argentine," said David Colvill-Jones, the manager of the Hurlingham Club. "Now it's been partly destroyed, and that's a shame. But the Argentines have always admired the English, and it's hard for that to crumble quickly."

With Argentina convulsed by economic and social crisis, Anglo-Argentines, who have become more self-conscious since the Falklands conflict, have begun to debate their role.

"The past year made a lot of people realize where they stood and what their ultimate loyalties were," said Eric Henderson, an advertising executive and third-generation Anglo-Argentine. "Being an Anglo-Argentine is a state of mind. Either you're one thing or the other, but you can't be both at once. And so you're never fully an Argentine and don't feel entirely comfortable."

And yet the genetic mix of English and Argentine culture, the product of more than a century of British economic dominance, remains deeply rooted here 40 years after ties between the two countries sharply declined.

Thousands of families still speak the King's English at home, send their children to private schools to be taught by teachers brought in from England and choose among dozens of Anglo-Argentine social and sports clubs. Many of the clubs, like the exclusive, 150-acre Hurlingham, were founded by the British in the 19th century and now scrupulously keep up appearances for their predominantly Argentine memberships.

There is a British hospital, a British-American home for senior citizens, an orphanage, a formal community council and a daily English-language newspaper, the Buenos Aires Herald, which tailors some of its columns to the Anglo-Argentine community.

Decades after the original immigration, it is in some ways a remarkably unassimilated community.

"It's disappearing no faster than it was when I was a boy," said Bishop Richard Stanley Cutts, the head of the Anglican Church in Argentina, which has about 40,000 members. "I remember when I was a boy thinking it was all going to change. But it hasn't changed all that much. It's gone on about the same."

And the Anglo-Argentines are only one of many national communities that formed during a great wave of European immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Next door to the old English Boating Club outside Buenos Aires, for example, is an even more impressive boat club of the German community, which claims as many as a million members and keeps up a hospital, German-language schools, clubs and a weekly German-language newspaper.

Italians and their descendants, who make up as much as 40 percent of Argentina's population by some estimates, have their own network of language schools and clubs, and smaller but

cohesive communities of Spanish, Scandinavian, Dutch and Japanese still exist.

"This country has not yet found its true nationality," said Bishop Cutts. "The thing just hasn't jelled."

It is that sense of national disintegration, more than anything else, that appears to hold many Anglo-Argentines together. Though in most cases they were anguished and offended by British actions during and after the war for the Falkland Islands — known here as the Malvinas — they found British culture, language and associations something to hold on to.

During the Falklands conflict, said Rosemary Brazier, the secretary of the British Community Council, "people suddenly wanted to be together. It's very different in cases of strife to talk to or. It's very different in cases of strife to talk to or. It's very different in cases of strife to talk to or."

The enduring institutions and culture in Argentina were established by British businessmen

and managers who came to make their fortunes or oversee a vast network of business and financial interests.

Shaping much of Argentina's trade and commercial development, British interests built — and until the 1940s owned most of — Argentina's shipping, railroads, public transportation, telephone network, most of its meat packing industry and huge portions of its land and cattle. Eighty percent of foreign investment in Argentina was British.

"We were a privileged community," said Richard V. Cooper, who arrived in 1928 to work for the British railroad. "We kept very much to ourselves. In those days it was quite usual to refer to Argentines as 'natives.'"

Still, the sense of detachment from the country lingers for many.

"It is the way it is here," an Anglo-Argentine businessman said. "The Anglos hang on to the Anglos and the Italians to the Italians and the Germans to the Germans. And the country goes on being ungovernable."

Stroessner of Paraguay, in Power 29 Years, Seen Winning 7th Term

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — General Alfredo Stroessner, president of Paraguay, was up for re-election Sunday, prompting a popular joke among Paraguayans. "Americans have computers that can predict the vote minutes after the polls open," one historian said, "but that's nothing! We Paraguayans know the outcome months ahead."

General Stroessner, 70, has ruled this subtropical country for 29 years. He is the longest-ruling leader in the Western Hemisphere and the last of a generation of rightist Latin dictators who run their countries like fiefdoms.

Even the two opposition candidates concur with government officials in predicting that General Stroessner will win his seventh five-year term with 85 to 90 percent of the vote.

He will partly achieve that, according to opposition and human rights leaders, because of Paraguayans' fear of the government, censorship of the media and a powerful political party machine that controls the voting.

"These elections are a fraud," said Juan Manuel Benitez Florentino, president of the Authentic Liberal Radical Party, which, with three other small centrist parties, is boycotting the election. "They are a formalism to perpetuate General Stroessner in power."

Yet, behind the expected landslide is a paradox. Even the opposition admits that if there were no manipulation of the election, General Stroessner would likely win anyway.

"He's a father figure to many Paraguayans," a Western diplomat said, "and he knows his people."

The general is a portly, balding man, a shrewd politician and hero of the 1930s Chaco Wars with Bolivia. He speaks fluent Guarani, an Indian tongue that is a second language in Paraguay. He tirelessly stamps around the country, kissing babies and throwing out baseballs; he has been doing so since taking power in a bloody coup in 1954.

In Chacaritas, a shanty town along the river banks behind the presidential palace, the residents refer to the president as "Don Alfredo." Last week, many fought to get new pictures of him from Colorado Party workers, to hang in their shacks.

"He leads because he orders," said Victoriano Galiano, a gardener. "And he protects the poor."

The gardener reflected part of what has become gospel here, reinforced by the regime's heavy propaganda. A large neon sign that looks down on the city's palm, central place of shad benches and shoeshine boys daily reminds Paraguayans: "Peace, Work and Well-Being With Stroessner."

But the human rights cost has been stiff. The government supports a huge network of secret police and

informants. It has ruthlessly cut down all real opposition, through such tactics as beating and jailing workers, rural laborers and student activists.

Although the regime allows moderate political opposition and permitted a human rights conference to October, the more politically outspoken say they are frequently followed and often detained for questioning. Four were sent into exile last year.

"This is an apathy country," Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Human Rights Commission, said. "You know there is a line of expression you can't cross."

The Colorado Party is an instrument of state control. Membership is a must for state jobs, many state licenses, university entrance and preferred hospital care. The party's computers track all eligible voters, and block committees report any political transgressions by neighbors.

Meanwhile, corruption has become widespread. Generals and colonels openly stake out smuggling concessions ranging from cigarettes to bathroom tiles. In recent months, the increasingly outspoken Roman Catholic Church has condemned the corruption as broadening the gap between rich and poor.

In the election campaign, television and radio was swamped with reports on the president's every move, while the opposition receives only cursory coverage.

Enzo A. Doldan, the Liberal Radical candidate, showed a visitor a letter from the Interior Ministry limiting him and the other opposition candidate, Fulvio Celario of the Liberal Party, to one 15-minute paid radio advertisement a week, and then only on some stations.

"I'm not campaigning to win now," Mr. Doldan said, "but to fight for democracy in the future."

■ **Minister Defends Writer's Exile**

Mr. Schumacher reported separately from Asuncion:

The Paraguayan government has made public what it says is an intelligence document provided by the United States and used to help justify Paraguay's expulsion last year of a leading Paraguayan writer.

Miguel Angel Bestard, deputy minister of the interior, said in an interview here Saturday that the document was provided by the Nixon administration in 1970 and was used last April in the ouster of the writer, Augusto Roa Bastos. The deputy minister said that President Jimmy Carter had cut off U.S. intelligence help to Paraguay and that the Reagan administration has not resumed the cooperation.

In a case that was not publicized outside Paraguay at the time, the Interior Ministry last August made public a copy of a document stamped "secret" that it said had been given to the government by the U.S. Embassy. The document said that Mr. Roa Bastos visited Cuba in 1964 and 1968.



President Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay voting Sunday at an Asuncion polling place.

On Thursday, the independent Paraguayan daily ABC Color published a letter from Mr. Roa Bastos to Ambassador Arthur H. Davis of the United States, saying that he had never been to Cuba and pleading for the ambassador to clarify the matter publicly.

In his response, which was also published, the ambassador refused. The embassy said the letters were authentic but, following the standard U.S. procedure on intelligence matters, would not comment on the authenticity of the reported intelligence document.

The case has angered Paraguayan human rights leaders and some intellectuals. They are demanding that the embassy say whether the document is authentic, whether Mr. Roa Bastos went to Cuba and whether the United States is still giving Paraguay intelligence information.

When Mr. Carter was emphasizing rights and his ambassador here was Robert E. White, later the ambassador to El Salvador, the number of political prisoners held under the authoritarian General Alfredo

Stroessner dropped from a high of nearly 1,500 to 5 in 1979, according to human rights and church groups. Torture declined and some press freedom was allowed, they said.

Since Ronald Reagan has been president, they said, the brutality has not returned but the number of political prisoners listed by the Church Committee, an interdenominational group, has risen to 56. They said the government has also reverted to the practice of exiling its most outspoken critics.

U.S. officials here insist that they are defending human rights as vigorously as the embassy did under Mr. Carter. Human rights and church leaders concur that the embassy has been active.

Mr. Roa Bastos, who is best known for his novel "11, the Supreme," about an early Paraguayan dictator, lives and teaches mostly in Toulouse, France. Western diplomats and some prominent Paraguayans who know Mr. Roa Bastos say the accusation that he is a Communist is untrue.

3 Rebuked for Mission In Salvador in Which U.S. Soldier Was Shot

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Three U.S. military advisers have been rebuked for participating in a combat operation in which a U.S. Special Forces sergeant was wounded Wednesday, according to a statement by the U.S. Embassy here.

The incident, in which Staff Sergeant Jay T. Stanley of Towson, Maryland, was wounded in the left leg, came as the fighting in El Salvador's civil war was intensifying dramatically. It also happened as several apparent rebel successes have raised questions here and in Washington about the extent to which the Salvadoran Army is willing or able to fight on its own.

The Reagan administration is asking for an increase in military aid from \$26.3 million to \$36.3 million in fiscal 1983, to ensure that the forces it backs here are adequately supplied. But senior administration officials are also pressing for an increase in U.S. military personnel for planning and training, particularly at the departmental and brigade levels.

"There is always frustration with the Salvadorans not doing more of what they are trained to do," Nestor D. Sanchez, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently.

Embassy officials have given little information on the exact circumstances of Sergeant Stanley's wounding, and on Saturday, they revised some of their earlier statements. But the information made available suggests that some U.S. advisers here came closer to active combat than the Reagan administration or the embassy had previously acknowledged.

Administrative rules limit the number of U.S. advisers in the country to 55 and prohibit them from carrying any weapon larger than a side pistol or from participating intentionally in what was described in the embassy's statement Saturday as "operational" missions.

In February 1982, a U.S. adviser, Lieutenant Colonel Harry Melander, was relieved of his command because he and some of his men were filmed carrying M-16 automatic rifles near a U.S.-built emergency bridge in the eastern part of the country.

Last week's incident is apparently more serious. On Wednesday, U.S. advisers in two helicopters went on operational missions in the area of the Cucacalan Bridge in the province of Usulután, near the scene of a major guerrilla operation, according to the embassy statement. Both helicopters were fired on.

There were at least five U.S. soldiers in the helicopters, but the three who were relieved of duty, two warrant officers and a master sergeant, were apparently involved in ordering the operations. They were not named.

Sergeant Stanley, who will be leaving the country for treatment of his leg wound, "has not been relieved because his actions were pursuant to orders from his team leader, who has been relieved," according to the embassy statement.

Embassy officials declined to comment on the mission of the second helicopter, and the exact activity of the one in which Sergeant Stanley was flying remains unclear.

At first, the embassy had said that Sergeant Stanley and three other U.S. advisers had gone to the bridge to repair a radio relay station. Their Salvadoran pilot was said to have spotted a traffic tie-up nearby, and when he approached the helicopter they were fired on, A

Salvadoran door gunner was also wounded, the embassy said.

In Saturday's statement, the embassy said: "The primary purpose of the flight on which Sergeant Stanley was wounded was to establish direct contact with a Salvadoran Army unit on a tactical operation." The phrase "direct contact" was later amended by an embassy spokesman to "direct radio contact."

At the time, the battle for the town of Berlin, to the south, was ending, and a column of guerrillas was moving northward. Some military sources speculated that their objective may have been the strategic Casacalan Bridge.

According to a military observer, the column was spotted by a small patrol. Air strikes were then called in and paratroopers were deployed. Sixty guerrillas were killed in the ensuing battle, the observer said.

Democrats Attack Policy On Salvador

By Margot Hombrower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. policy in El Salvador has drawn a barrage of criticism from congressional Democrats, as the administration continued to defend its record and asserted that the Salvadoran government has made uneven progress toward improving human rights practices.

Hearings last week before the House and Senate opened a new round of debate over policy in El Salvador, as the war between the government and guerrillas persists and the killing of civilians by both security forces and insurgents continues.

"It should be clear to anyone who reads the newspapers that our side is not winning this war; that the political and economic situation is getting worse," Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, the Democratic chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, said Friday.

Mr. Barnes said current U.S. policy "makes a guerrilla victory almost inevitable, and called on the administration to seek negotiations between the Salvadoran government and leftist rebels."

Representative Gerry E. Studds of Massachusetts, a Democratic member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and 80 co-sponsors introduced a bill Friday to declare President Ronald Reagan's certification last month of the Salvadoran regime's progress in human rights "null and void" and to suspend military aid.

Congress requires the certification every 180 days in order for the administration to continue providing military aid to El Salvador.

Thomas O. Enders, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, acknowledged before Mr. Barnes's subcommittee that progress toward democracy has been "maddeningly slow." But he defended the administration's military aid to El Salvador as necessary "to hold off the insurgents [and] give time for economic and political reforms to go on."

He said more military assistance, in addition to the funds provided in the fiscal 1983 budget, "may well be needed" this year. The administration, he said, will ask Congress to transfer \$35 million in economic aid from other accounts to supplement the aid El Salvador is expected to receive this year.

Banned Corsican Group Apparently Abandons Call for Independence

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Corsican National Liberation Front, the separatist group that the French government banned a month ago, has apparently abandoned its effort to make Corsica an independent state. It now says it is willing to accept some form of association between the Mediterranean island and France.

But in interviews published in the French press on Jan. 29, the group also said that, if there was no satisfactory resolution of the situation, it was prepared to bring its

campaign of bombings and shootings to the French mainland.

The statements by the front's leaders were made near Ajaccio, the Corsican capital, at a meeting with four reporters. The statements represented the first shift in the group's position since the government of President François Mitterrand announced the ban on Jan. 5.

The group was blamed for most of the more than 800 bombings and shootings incidents in Corsica in the past year. The attacks have continued since the ban was announced.

The front's new stance is much

closer to that of more moderate Corsican autonomists. The autonomists, whose Corsican People's Union won 10 of 61 seats in Corsican Regional Assembly elections in August, want more power ceded to a local government and wider official recognition for the Corsican language. But they have opposed violence and supported the union with France.

Some commentators and politicians here said they saw the latest statements as a reflection of divisions within the front, whose membership totals 200, of whom about

50 are thought to be active, according to the police.

ANGE PANTALONI, a Socialist member of the Corsican Regional Assembly's Executive Committee, said in a telephone interview from Ajaccio recently that the front had decided between those who favored taking a more conciliatory line toward the French government and those who preferred to continue or step up the violence. He also said the statements might reflect the views of only one faction in the front.

In the interview, the front leaders, who would not give their names, denied that their organization was supported by foreign governments or linked with international terrorist groups.

They called for the dissolution of the Corsican Regional Assembly, which was created in January 1982 to give the island more self-government, and the creation of a new one. The front leaders said the existing assembly was dominated by "the elites," the traditionally powerful Corsican political families, and had not been given enough power.

The leaders also said they were not seeking to collect a "revolutionary tax." Rather, they said, their effort to collect money would be limited to those who were profiting from the island's "touristist" situation.

The tax of 3,000 francs (about \$430) a month has been a source of particular fear and anger among the non-Corsican French on the island. In December, Dr. Jean-Paul Lefay, a veterinarian, was shot three times after refusing to pay the tax, and Thierry Cazon, a pharmacist, had his shop blown up.

Thailand Moves Refugees From Border Area

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — About 25,000 Cambodian refugees have been moved to safety in Thailand as fighting between Vietnamese troops and Cambodian guerrillas subsided, Thai military sources said Sunday.

They said Thai soldiers had completed the evacuation of the refugees to Nong-Aek, 11 miles (18 kilometers) north of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

The Thai government moved the refugees into Thailand by truck Saturday night after agreeing that their encampments just inside the Thai border were in danger of being attacked again by Vietnamese artillery.

The refugees had fled the border camp of Nong Chan last Monday under a devastating Vietnamese artillery attack. The camp, about 15 miles north of Aranyaprathet, was subsequently invaded and burned to the ground. The continuing assault killed seven refugees on Friday and seriously wounded 15 others.

Following that incident, the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations relief agencies received Thailand's permission to move the refugees to safety.

The Vietnamese offensive is the biggest so far in the current dry season. Hanoi's forces are backing the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh against about 3,000 guerrillas.

■ **Fighting Moves Into Thailand**

Colin Campbell of The New York Times reported earlier from Aranyaprathet:

International aid workers said Friday that Vietnamese troops and tanks had been battling the Cambodian insurgents just inside Thailand for the last three days.

Since the attack by more than 4,000 Vietnamese troops began last Monday, both Vietnamese and Cambodian combatants have been fighting on Thai soil, according to more than a dozen Western Europeans and Americans who represent virtually all the international organizations in Aranyaprathet that are caring for the refugees.

The Thai government has protested the Vietnamese attack

against the Nong Chan camp on the ground that it has displaced thousands of Cambodian civilians and killed or wounded Thai villagers with stray shells. But there have been no Thai protests about Vietnamese troops fighting inside Thailand.

The international aid workers, who asked not to be named for fear the Thai government might make their work more difficult, have access to the Thai-Cambodian border area. Foreign reporters have been barred from there since the beginning of the Vietnamese attack.

Much of the fighting in the last three days, witnesses said here Friday, has taken place within a strip of Thai territory between the Nong Chan camp and a long anti-tank ditch that the Thais have dug about a mile to the west, parallel to the border.

Karen Carpenter, 32, U.S. Pop Singer, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Karen Carpenter, 32, a singer who with her brother Richard sold more than 30 million romantic pop records as the Carpenters, died Friday of cardiac arrest in Downey, California, a suburb of Los Angeles.

Paul Bloch, a spokesman for the Carpenters, said Miss Carpenter had suffered from anorexia nervosa, a disorder characterized by loss of appetite, during 1981 and 1982, but had recovered.

The Carpenters were a major pop team through 1975, with 17 albums selling more than a million copies. Miss Carpenter's contralto was heard on such soft-rock singles as "We've Only Just Begun," "Rainy Days and Mondays," and a remake of "Please, Mr. Postman."

Their version of Burt Bacharach's "Close to You" won two Grammy awards in 1970, and their album "The Carpenters" won a third Grammy in 1971. That same year, their version of "For All We Know" won the Academy Award for best song.

Miss Carpenter and her brother

Richard, after organizing a short-lived pop-jazz trio, eventually developed a smooth, densely layered sound built around Miss Carpenter's voice and Mr. Carpenter's arrangements. Through 1975, two disc artists in Downey, California, a suburb of Los Angeles.

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Miss Carpenter and her brother

11 Kidnapped Russian Advisers Are Said to Be Rescued by Afghans

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Afghan troops have freed 11 Soviet civilian advisers kidnapped last month by rebels, but four others were killed during the rescue raid on a guerrilla hideout, the Press Trust of India news agency has reported.

In a report Friday from Kabul, the Afghan news agency said the Afghan force freed the Russians on Tuesday in a raid on a hideout 60 miles (100 kilometers) from the northern Afghan town of Mazari Sharif, where the abduction took place.

According to an Afghan rebel commander, Moscow guerrillas based in northern Afghanistan abducted 16 Soviet advisers last month. Western diplomats in

Islamabad said earlier that one of the 16 had been killed trying to escape.

■ **Report on Rebels**

The Soviet Army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said Sunday that Afghan guerrilla forces had killed thousands of people in their efforts to overthrow Afghanistan's pro-Moscow government. Reuters reported from Moscow.

"Tens, hundreds, thousands of people are dying, the hands of the counterrevolutionaries," Krasnaya Zvezda said. It said the guerrillas had instituted a reign of terror in areas they controlled and had tortured and killed prisoners, and opponents in a style reminiscent of the Gestapo during World War II.



Karen Carpenter



The Bank of Vizcaya after the bombing by Basques.

Spanish Basques Say They Regret 2 Died at Bank Bombed by ETA

United Press International

BILBAO, Spain — A Basque separatist group said Sunday it planned a bomb in a bank that killed two persons here Saturday, but said it regretted the bloodshed caused when the timed device exploded prematurely.

The attack by the military wing of the separatist group ETA, initials for the words Basque Homeland and Liberty, was condemned by political parties and unions and triggered spontaneous protest marches in Basque cities.

"The explosion took place because somebody touched the suitcase" containing the bomb, a telephone caller who said he represented the Basque newspaper Egin, said in the statement Sunday. ETA said for the first time that it regretted an attack.

Authorities said a caller identified himself as an ETA member telephoned the Bilbao head office of the Bank of Vizcaya on Saturday warning that a bomb would explode within 10 minutes. But the bomb exploded three minutes later.

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Most are simply hostage to the thinking and technology of the sixties, when the origi-

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Since such shortcomings were literally designed into the aircraft of that period, there seems little sense in trying to overcome those shortcomings with what are essentially those same aircraft.

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transcontinental corporate jet for little more than the cost of a small transcontinental corporate jet.

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Maybe not so hard when you take into account the fact that at least 15 years passed between the introduction of most other transcontinental corporate jets and the introduction of the Challenger 600 a mere two years ago.

The Challenger, in other words, represents a decade-and-a-half leap in technology, including such advances as the use of new, lightweight composite materials, chemically milled aluminum sheeting for more weight reduction and the mating of the new Avco-Lycoming high-bypass turbofan engines with an advanced technology wing for extreme fuel efficiency.

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nomical aircraft, but one that happens to contain a passenger cabin measuring eight feet, two inches wide at the centerline. Noticeably wider than other conventional transcontinental corporate aircraft.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Weinberger Factor

How is it that the United States and Israel have had such trouble in doing the seemingly simple task of drawing a line through a field in Beirut so that Israeli occupying forces and American marine peacekeepers will not collide? In an especially nasty and dangerous incident last Wednesday — not the first, as President Reagan himself noted Friday — things actually got to the point where an American captain, attempting to enforce his understanding of where the line lies, said to an Israeli tank commander that if he wanted to pass, "You will have to kill me." The incident ended without any violence, but it left a disturbing sense of confrontation between forces and countries that are friends.

No one familiar with the ways of the Israeli Army can doubt that Israeli troops, who continue to take casualties, are patrolling aggressively, that they are congenitally suspicious of outside peacekeepers in Lebanon and that Defense Minister Ariel Sharon may have his own reasons to act tough toward the Americans. He embodies the strain of Israeli thought — one that simmers just beneath the surface of official policy — that wants to do these things: push the Lebanese negotiations to collapse; deal with the Maronite Christians rather than the Lebanese government and informally partition Lebanon with Syria. The hope is probably to finesse the even harsher Israeli-American confrontation over the Palestinian question that is coming out of these days.

Whether the Sharon idea serves the Israeli interest is for Israelis — perhaps soon, in an election — to say. But the Sharon policy runs completely counter to the American interest, and there is good reason for Americans to be on guard against it. The question is, however, whether the approach taken by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is the best way to proceed. For Mr. Weinberger, like his Israeli

counterpart, seems also to have inclinations that are inconsistent to some degree with the stated policy of his government. We are setting aside here the repeated evidence of personal bad feeling between the two men.

While President Reagan pronounces Israel a strategic ally, the secretary has not concealed his judgment that Israel is a strategic and political liability. He often takes occasions, as he did over the incident in the Beirut field last Wednesday, to dramatize differences between the United States and Israel. It seems fair to ask whether his orders to the marines in Beirut not to talk to Israeli soldiers may not have contributed to the friction. In Lebanon, Mr. Weinberger keeps pushing not only for an early withdrawal of Israeli forces but also for an early withdrawal of American and other peacekeepers. Apparently realizing that this happens to be the sure recipe for Lebanon's quick collapse into anarchy, President Reagan said Friday that he was setting no time limit on the marines' stay.

There is no reason why relations between the United States and Israel, given their major policy differences, have to be sweet and smooth. Precisely because of the importance and unavoidability of these differences, however, the two countries should be paying extra attention to the process of their relations. We think it would make sense for the United States to play it straight in its policy and to avoid a Mr. Good Guy-Mr. Bad Guy approach that is bound to play into the hands of Israeli hawks like Ariel Sharon. The United States is insisting, as it must, that Israel should do some very difficult things, first in Lebanon and then with respect to the Palestinians. The administration only complicates this essential effort by having a top official convey the impression of animosity Mr. Weinberger does.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Unwaged War

Although the news is of real war, and shrewdly timed guerrilla thrusts that should mainly concern Americans in El Salvador is the unwaged war, a political campaign to end this inconclusive struggle.

Grabbing a provincial city for three days was a psychological boost for an outnumbered guerrilla army; the Reagan administration concedes as much. But the town of Berlin was promptly recaptured, confirming again that the leftist insurgents continue to be challengers, not conquerors.

The offensive's real damage was political. Presumably it impressed, or at least intimidated, new sectors of the Salvadoran population and produced a new impulse to flee. And you could almost sense a new doubt spreading in Washington, which has been betting all along that an American-aided army, even if it cannot win, could at least hold out indefinitely against the guerrilla challenge. After Berlin, these calculations are less certain.

The offensive was cunningly timed to coincide with the Reagan administration's ritual certification to Congress of what nobody really believes: that El Salvador's government is "making progress" on political and economic reforms, and taking steps to punish the killers of civilians, including six Americans. Obviously chastened, State Department officials even conceded that America's policy signals to El Salvador have been, at best, confused.

Turn Americans want to see El Salvador turn into a Marxist tyranny; on that, surely, there is no confusion. Nor is there a clamor for

sanctity by a troubled regime caught up in a savage civil war that is itself rooted in a half-century of oppression.

But a troubled partner is one thing, a barbarous one something else. The mixed signals sent to El Salvador arise from the failure to draw this distinction. And more than morality is at stake; the barbarity has been damaging to the government's cause as any rebel strike.

What is nonetheless striking in El Salvador is that so many remain willing to fight for a decent, elective government. If the guerrillas can win only psychological victories, it is in part because they have not earned the massive popular support they claim.

What should also be remembered, however, is that the opposition is not monolithic or wholly Leninist. There are democrats on both sides of the barricades. Somehow bringing them together ought always to be the central purpose of the United States' patronage.

Merely denying victory to the insurgents and counting on military stalemate is half a policy. Offering the opposition a genuine share of political power is the card that no one seems to be playing.

It should be played precisely because neither side can be sure of winning, because the insurgents must fear wider U.S. intervention, because the government should fear U.S. weariness and because Venezuela and Mexico, among others, stand ready to help negotiate a way out. Fighting the military battle makes no sense without a plausible political strategy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Economic Future

Cross your fingers — and hope, hope, hope. After the deepest and most prolonged recession since the Great Depression a half-century ago, economic recovery may be on its way.

The big unknown is how strong and how long the recovery will be. The answer depends mainly on how successful the Reagan administration and Congress are this session in reducing runaway federal budget deficits, fast approaching annual rates of \$300 billion.

The recovery — however strong it proves to be — promises relief for some of the nation's 11 million-plus unemployed. General Motors Corp. has announced plans to recall 21,000 laid-off workers during the next three months.

And Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. announced smaller worker recalls.

Such worker recalls should stimulate employment elsewhere in the economy. Companies supplying parts to the automakers will be employing workers if auto sales pick up substantially in coming weeks and months.

In any case, at long last, more and more economists — in government and private business — are predicting that recovery of some duration is coming. Its strength depends on numerous factors, but foremost is the importance of government actions to reduce budget deficits. Without significant success in this arena, interest rates not only will go no lower, as needed, but will rise again and choke off substantial and long-lasting recovery.

U.S.-Chinese Relations

Critics of President Reagan cannot accuse him of underestimating the importance of our relations with the People's Republic of China. It is true that during the first year of his administration, the president was less sensitive to the concerns and grievances of the Chinese government — and particularly in relation to the delicate Taiwan issue.

But, throughout 1982, his actions reflected a more realistic approach toward seeking the right formula for halting the widening rift in Sino-American relations. He initiated a sound program involving visits to China by top administration officials, including Vice President George Bush.

And the latest assignment in this high-priority program has been given to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who has gone to China for four days of talks with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and other top officials.

— The Daily News (Los Angeles).

FROM OUR FEB. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Curzon Discusses Pact

LONDON — Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, raised the question yesterday of the Anglo-Russian convention and discussed the interests of Great Britain and Russia in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. In his remarks, Lord Curzon said: "This is not a defensive and offensive alliance; it is a detailed arrangement of specific interests of two nations claiming rights in Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan. If it contained conditions of vitality and permanence then we might expect the results which the government desired. It seems to me that in regard to Afghanistan we have tied our hands and the hands of the empire by a number of engagements which may be a source of some anxiety in the future."

1933: German Press Law Signed

BERLIN — A stern decree, directed against the German press and the constitutional right of freedom of assembly, was signed by President Paul von Hindenburg and will be promulgated tomorrow. The decree, framed under the "dictatorship" clause of the German Constitution, affords the Hitler government an opportunity to establish a ruthless "gag rule" on the press hostile to its aims. The decree provides terms of imprisonment up to one year for publishers who fail to comply with the law. The new decree also limits the freedom of assembly provided for in the constitution by permitting the authorities to forbid political meetings to take place if these threaten acute danger to public security.

U.S. Economy May Make Surprisingly Sharp Gain

By Charles Wolf Jr.

LOS ANGELES — Seldom have the models and forecasts been as close to agreement as in their recent predictions of a meager recovery for the economy. Supply-side and Keynesian models have registered similar forecasts of scanty economic growth in the United States in 1983 — ranging from the estimate of 1 1/2 percent by the Council of Economic Advisors to the estimates of 2-3 percent by the Congressional Budget Office, Data Resources Inc., the Wharton School, the Chase Manhattan Bank and assorted other models in this crowded field. A similar consensus applies to their forecasts of 1983 unemployment (above 10 percent) and budget deficits (from \$190 billion to \$200 billion).

The models are probably right. But I surmise that the probability is only 2-1 or 3-1 rather than 10-1. Put another way, there are a number of reasons these predictions may be quite wrong. One is simply that these large economic models have so often been wrong in their year-in-advance forecasts of economic performance. Consequently, a consensus of gloomy forecasts provides almost as much ground for optimism as pessimism.

There are other, stronger, reasons why the economy may do much better than expected. The most important one concerns the effect of increased price stability on spending decisions

by business and households, especially households. Just as inflation tends to stimulate current spending because prices are expected to be higher in the future, so deflation tends to postpone spending because prices are expected to be lower in the future. When prices eventually stabilize, the delayed spending that has accumulated will reach the market.

Actually, the extraordinary reversal of inflation in the past two years has not produced real deflation — falling prices — but disinflation, a dramatic slowing of the previous inflation. For at least two reasons, however, the effect has been similar to that of falling prices: first, because some prices actually were falling (gasoline, food, certain electronic goods and appliances), thereby nurturing expectations that they would continue to do so and others might follow suit, and, second, because the unspent income could realize a return (from money-market funds, new money-market deposit accounts and fixed debt) considerably higher than the sharply decreased rate at which prices continued to rise.

For both reasons, incentives to postpone spending grew stronger as disinflation proceeded. But this process, and these incentives, are at or near an end. In 1982, consumer prices rose

only 3.9 percent, compared with 8.9 percent in 1981 and 11.4 percent in 1980. In the last quarter of 1982, the increase was only 0.3 percent. This rate is not going to get lower. Indeed, this rate is more likely than a further decline. Together with the declining yield on savings and the reduced cost of borrowing, this means that incentives will favor spending rather than postponing.

Moreover, the liquid assets available to finance this deferred spending are enormous. For example, between the first quarter of 1980 and the third quarter of 1982, household assets grew more than 30 percent — from \$3.9 trillion to \$5.1 trillion. And continuation of foreign-capital inflow is likely to add to these abundant means to finance increased spending.

If and as spending rises (especially household spending), industry should be in a position to respond rapidly and efficiently. Starting from today's low level of capacity utilization in manufacturing industry — currently at only 68 percent, compared with 79 percent in 1981 — output can be increased readily without encountering bottlenecks of equipment, materials or labor that would otherwise push prices upward. The weeding out of higher-cost companies through the painful state of bankruptcies

in the past year should also enhance the efficiency with which production can respond to increased spending.

What is the bottom line? Unfortunately, it is blurred. All these factors could well make the economy more buoyant, and its prospects much brighter, than is suggested by the accepted forecasts. The economy may be poised for a rapid rate of annual growth of 5 or 6 percent rather than 2 percent, as well as for sharper reductions of unemployment and deficits.

On the other hand, all these factors might not be enough. High rates of unemployment may tend to discourage spending by those who remain employed, as a precaution in case their own jobs are lost. Pressure on money markets from government borrowing may sustain excessively high real interest rates that will depress business investment. And reduced access to foreign markets, due to both recession and protection, may diminish exports.

So the bottom line is blurred. Yet the likelihood of substantial economic improvement is much greater than is suggested by the melancholy consensus of the models and models.

The author is the director of the Rand Corp.'s research program in international economics and the dean of the Rand Graduate Institute. He contributed this report to the Los Angeles Times.



Kreisky's Gospel of Reconciliation

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria came here the other day, battered by five years, but continuing to believe in the possibility of a more orderly world.

Kreisky is 72 years old, troubled by failing eyes and kidneys, but he is still a symbol of that hope.

In 1955, he went to Moscow and helped negotiate the state treaty that liberated his country from the military occupation of the Soviet and Western allies. So he doesn't share the pessimistic view that the conflict between East and West, while inevitable, is irreconcilable.

He is a student of history, and the history of Austria tells us something.

For centuries, it had considerable experience of conflicting creeds, ideologies and governments whose claims to eternal life are beyond the

imagination of this secular age. Austria had to endure several invasions by the Turks, until this savage theological conflict between the cross and the crescent finally gave way to the rising scientific forces of the West and the acceptance of the principle of tolerance in the church.

Kreisky is too old to forget the extraordinary switches and landings of history in this century.

Nothing seemed more ominous at the beginning than the envious struggles between Britain and France, yet with the rise of German power they had negotiated the Entente Cordiale within a few years.

In his time, Germany and France have composed their ancient feuds; America has come out of isolation

and the enemies of World War II have become allies; the Communist alliance between Moscow and Beijing has collapsed, and wholly new centers of industrial power are rising in the Third World — in the oil fields of the Middle East and little computerized job shops of Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong — to challenge the success of Japan.

It may be much easier to observe these changes from Vienna — in the center of Europe — than from anywhere else. Austria knows better than most about the unpredictable consequences of war, since military combat has reduced it from a great empire into a smaller but happier center of the arts and a bridge between the nuclear giants.

So Kreisky goes on preaching the gospel of reconciliation. Maybe he is deceived by the success of Austria's neutral policy, for the Soviet Union would like nothing more than to neutralize all of Europe, which it could then dominate.

But he insists on negotiation, on talking across the Iron Curtain and other barriers, not only in Europe but in the Middle East, with his Jewish comrades, with their Arab neighbors and enemies, always insisting on the possibility of reconciliation.

The last time I saw him before last week, the chancellor allowed me to read the file of his correspondence with Yasser Arafat of the PLO, pleading with him to abandon the tactics of terrorism, and revealing Arafat's private replies, which were much more sensible than his vicious public pronouncements. I asked whether it would not be useful to publish them in The New York Times. No, the chancellor said, the hope is in private conversation.

Kreisky was so weary in Washington last week that he could not even respond to a toast by the chief justice of the United States. The chancellor was on such a rough and crazy schedule with officials, congressmen and other Washington publicity saints that it is surprising he survived.

Still, maybe it was worth his limited energies on the way to see his doctors in Boston.

Most of the world leaders who visit here are looking for headlines on the intractable problems of the day. Kreisky brought us memories of the past and hope for the future.

He reminded me of a line from Archibald MacLeish: "It is when the human heart faces its destiny and notwithstanding sings..."

Washington recognized that this old warrior had something to say, even if it did not quite agree with his message.

Keep talking with the people you oppose, the chancellor said. You might be surprised to find that it might do some good.

We may never see him here again, but he had something to say, which William Butler Yeats said long ago:

Grant me an old man's frenzy,
I myself I must remake
Till I am Timon and Lear
Or that William Blake
Who beat upon the wall
Till Truth obeyed his call.

This of course is what Kreisky has done under different circumstances in Vienna. He has been upon the wall (ill truth obeyed his call, and has been suggesting here that maybe if Ronald Reagan and Yuri Andropov met, without preconditions, they might be able to do the same.

Washington listened to his faith, but was not really convinced.

The New York Times.

Medvedev's Tactic: Attack From Within

By L.F. Stone

WASHINGTON — I thought of Peter Abelard when I read about the crackdown in Moscow against the noted dissident historian Roy A. Medvedev.

The philosopher's difficulties in the 12th century were much like Medvedev's. Abelard was twice condemned by church councils and finally silenced by the pope for his temerity in challenging medieval theology from within. Medvedev has been trying to do the same from within Soviet Marxism-Leninism.

Both merit a similar place in the history of the ever-containing human struggle for freedom of thought. A basic question is: How are monolithic dogmatic systems eroded, so that fresh air can come in? It seems that one of the most effective ways to bring about these revolutions is to challenge the system by comparing its realities with its preaching, to use its own sacred texts against it, to "bore from within" — as American radicals used to say before the phrase became too dangerous.

Attacks from without are easily brushed off, as the work of the anti-Christ or the "counterrevolution." But attacks from within eat away at the foundations of blind faith. Abelard's famous scholastic handbook "Sic et Non" (Yes and No) was a first forerunner of a dawn to come in the medieval darkness. It marshaled contradictory texts from scripture and the church fathers on basic dogmas of theology and invited — indeed provoked — students to argue for themselves.

Medvedev's two blockbusters, "Let History Judge" and "On Socialist Democracy," applied essentially the same methods to the sacred texts of Marxism-Leninism, which long ago froze into a secular theology.

Both men, facing overwhelming odds, were careful not to go too far. Abelard cautioned the reader that contradictions in Holy Writ were to be exempt from dialectical challenge and treated as mere errors of text or interpretation. But where church fathers differed, the student could make up his own mind.

What Abelard said then in his prologue to the "Sic et Non" sums up what Medvedev also sought to teach: "The first key to wisdom is called interrogation." By doubting we are led to inquiry; and from inquiry we perceive the truth. This is indeed

what is described in Marxism as "the dialectic" — a sacred text in Soviet theology — but any effort to practice it in Moscow is also, by a critical turn of history, a cardinal sin.

This was Medvedev's offense. He was careful to leave the basic syllabus of "Socialism" and the leading role of the Party (always, by God, to be cited with a capital letter) unquestioned. But he came up with an extraordinary indictment of Soviet conduct based on skillful quotation from its own sacred text.

How could the regime answer Medvedev's appeal for a freer Soviet press when he could cite a long-buried remark by Lenin, "We need complete truthful information. And the truth should not depend on whom it is to serve?"

How to deal with a critic who cuts from the monumental Soviet edition of Marx and Engels that passionate attack on censorship in which Marx wrote, "Without freedom of the press, all other freedoms are illusory?" Must the regime in Moscow now go from silencing Medvedev to censoring Marx?

The crackdown on Medvedev is another example of how the Soviet regime, which is above all a regime of the secret police, is its own worst enemy. An example last year. Some idiot with a genius for a disastrous pantomime picked the very weekend of the great peace demonstration in New York to arrest the leaders of Moscow's tiny peace movement.

The move against Medvedev is a similar example. It comes just when Soviet propaganda has been trying to refurbish Yuri V. Andropov's image as an enlightened man, a new and "good" czar. Was this trip necessary? Medvedev's writings only circulate in samizdat. He is but a flickering candle in the mighty darkness. To revive Stalinist language, could this have been some "wrecker," some "saboteur" agent, some "saboteur" who led the new regime to shoot itself in the foot in full view of the world?

Or was the KGB satisfying a grudge against the critic that Leonid I. Brezhnev himself had seemed to protect? Did it rankle that as long as Brezhnev had lived Medvedev enjoyed a curious immunity?

The author is a veteran correspondent, now semi-retired. He contributed this report to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OPEC Prices

Regarding "This OPEC News Looks Fine" (H/T, Jan. 27).

The prospective fall in oil prices as a result of OPEC's inability to come to an agreement is at best a mixed blessing.

True, many debt-ridden nations like Brazil, Argentina, South Korea and the Philippines are oil importing nations. But oil exporting countries like Algeria, Mexico and Nigeria are also among the world's most indebted. So gains by some will be counterbalanced by losses of the others.

Industrial countries like Japan, the United States, West Germany and France would make some gains. But this would also mean liquidity of countries like Saudi Arabia would diminish, creating problems for countries like Brazil and South Korea that have to resort to borrowing to keep their economies moving.

But the most perceptible threat to economic stability would come if such low prices render the search for additional energy redundant. And many oil-exporting countries of today may become oil importers of tomorrow as a result of reserves running out and rising domestic consumption thus triggering an oil crisis far more serious than previous price hikes. It will be prudent, therefore, not to push prices too low just as OPEC should refrain from raising them to high levels. The time is ripe to have some consensus of both consumers and producers.

MAHMOUD-I-ELAHI, Geneva.

Soviet Goals

Regarding "Churchillian Echoes of Impeachment," by George F. Will (H/T, Jan. 13).

It is appalling to read Mr. Konig's letter to the Editor from London criticizing this excellent and true article.

For this West German leftist old President Reagan, Mr. Weinberger and the Americans are the war-

mongers — not the "peaceful" Soviets who oppress and terrorize the East bloc countries and who murder innocent people in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Konig's letter is a shame but a very good example of the efficiency of Soviet and German propaganda. It lies in West Germany and other Western countries!

WERNER HAEGERMANN, Hatt, Germany.

French Missiles

Regarding "Assessing Its Independence, France Jeopardizes 9 Missiles" (H/T, Jan. 29-30).

With the addition of nine new ballistic missiles in France (making 18 in all), "each with a warhead 50 times the size of the nuclear bombs used on Hiroshima," can anyone seriously hope the Russians will agree to dismantling all of theirs? Nonsense!

And because of the huge sums of money spent on such madness should be difficult to understand the reason for the world's economic woes. Of course not!

We must, and can, eliminate all of these atrocious weapons from the face of the earth. You bet!

MARILYN FUSFIELD, Thonon-les-Bains, France.

On Arms Control

The IHT reports about the reluctance of people in England and other countries to accept the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles is surely greatly influenced by the question of whether only the U.S. finger would control the trigger.

It is difficult to comprehend why the U.S. should resist an arrangement requiring a joint decision on the firing of these weapons when the threat of reprisal would fall first on the people of the countries where they are installed. How can any country delegate completely to another such life-and-death powers.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

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EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Losses Increase as Unsold Paper Piles Up in Hands of Bankers

PARIS — "It's a bloodbath," lamented one major underwriter of Eurobonds, referring to the overflow of unsold dollar issues still in the hands of managers and co-managers.

The prices quoted on the recent issues represent losses of around 4 percent for the underwriters (after allowing for the average 2 percent commissions they earned). One banker estimated that the red ink run up so far this year may surpass the profit registered for all of last year by some underwriters.

To illustrate the order of magnitude, about \$2 billion worth of ailing issues have been launched this year. (This total includes the full face value of the many partly paid issues because 4 percent of the full value gives a reasonably fair picture of what the actual 33 percent loss is on the partly paid amount.)

Making a generous assumption that a quarter of these issues were actually placed with investors, underwriters can be estimated to be nursing paper losses of around \$60 million. Some of this underwriting exposure was hedged in the Chicago futures market, but the declines in the Eurobond prices far exceeded any profit bankers might have earned shorting U.S. Treasury paper.

As a result, underwriters are unwilling to bid for business and the new-issue calendar for fixed-rate debt is almost bare. Bankers are uncertain what coupon level is needed to attract investors and suspect that no rate any borrower would be willing to pay would suffice, given the widespread pessimism about basic economic trends now prevalent.

Most analysts continue to insist that logic dictates interest rates must continue to decline. "I just can't believe the Fed would allow rising rates to stifle the recovery," said one partner of a major bank.

Nevertheless, short-term interest rates have firmed, the enormous U.S. budget deficit needs to be financed, the various measures of U.S. money supply continue to expand at rates that make data watchers nervous and signs abound — such as the latest drop in the unemployment rate — that the U.S. economy may be about to take off at an overheated clip.

Even if all these worries are unfounded, and short-term rates do decline, doubts remain about whether bond market rates can go any lower than they are now, given the enormous amount of fixed-rate financing that is still waiting to come to the market.

As a result, investors are in no rush to buy bonds. Some speculators are said to be nibbling at the deeply depressed prices of the partly paid issues. But this can be expensive as dealers in zero-coupon bonds discovered last week. Prices of zeros moved up sharply a week earlier following reports that Japanese investors would once again be allowed to buy new zero-coupon issues. But last week, prices of the old issues dropped back, erasing all of the previous week's gains.

One New Issue

The only straight dollar issue launched last week was for Donaukraftwerke as part of a currency swap it had arranged with Swiss banks. Its \$48.6-million, 10-year issue was sold at a price bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and was quoted at a discount of 4 1/4 points. The issue is guaranteed by the Austrian government, whose U.S. paper is rated triple-A.

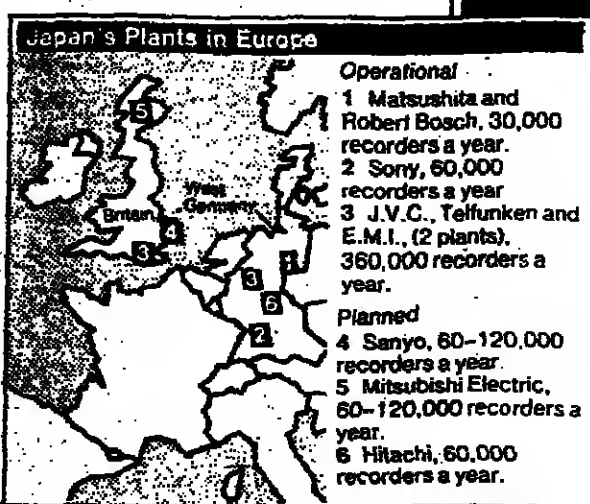
Analysts appeared to be agreed that the terms were reasonable, but added that the issue was handicapped by its relatively small size. Institutional investors who might otherwise find the paper acceptable would shy away from an issue in which trading could be difficult because so little of it was outstanding.

By contrast, the market registered a clear eagerness for equity-linked paper. Northern Telecom launched and sold within hours \$50 million of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 percent and convertible into common stock at an expected premium of 15 percent.

Investors are offered some protection in the event the stock price fails to live up to expectations: The paper can be redeemed at par on March 1, 1985, or 1986.

In the floating-rate sector, Spain offered \$200 million of 10-year notes with interest set at a quarter-point over the London interbank offered rate. The coupon is guaranteed not to be set below 5 1/4 percent. Like the \$1.2 billion floating rate for Sweden that came a few weeks ago, the issue is aimed at finding a wider audience for Spanish paper than the traditional

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



Japan Sets Up Video Plants Within EC

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — To the Japanese, the videotape recorder seemed to be one product they would never have to worry about. It was considered immune to the protectionism that has limited the exports of so many other Japanese goods, from automobiles to textiles.

After all, the reasoning went, Japan makes more than 90 percent of the world's videotape recorders. So the usual reason for moderating exports — to take it easy on key foreign industries employing large numbers of workers — did not apply to videotape recorders.

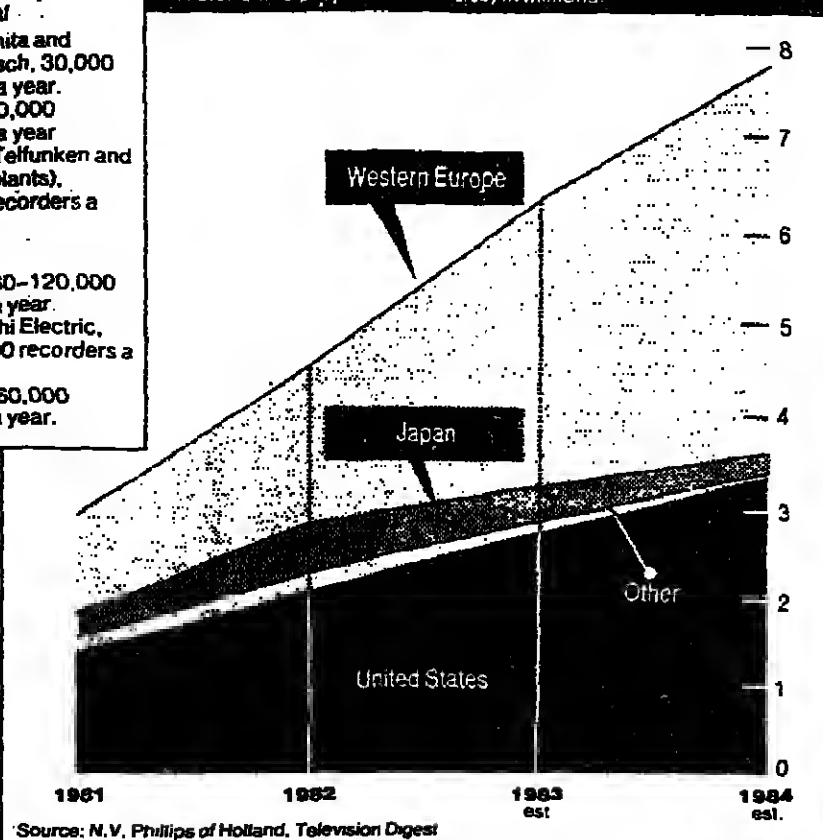
But the Europeans have proved that notion mistaken. France decreed last November that all imported videotape recorders must be cleared through a tiny customs station at Poitiers, in the center of the country, virtually choking off the flow of videotape recorders into France.

The following month, an anti-dumping suit was filed with the European Community in Brussels against three Japanese producers of videotape recorders. Now Japan and the Europeans are negotiating an agreement on restraining recorder shipments to Europe.

The Japanese and Europeans held talks the week before last in Tokyo. More meetings are

Europe's Demand for Video Recorders

Historical and projected unit sales, in millions



scheduled to begin Monday, and Japanese officials are hopeful that a pact can be completed.

Recognizing the drift of things, several Japanese electronics companies have come up with plans to make videotape recorders in Europe. Sanyo, Mitsubishi and Hitachi have said they intend to begin turning out recorders in Europe between now and next January. Last month Matsushita began recorder production in West Germany. These steps follow earlier moves by Sony and the Victor Co. of Japan, which began making recorders in Europe last year.

Whenever start-ups like these are announced, there is rarely any mention of increasing profits, but there is talk about industrial cooperation. Kenichi Ohmae, managing director of McKinsey & Co. in Tokyo, said: "These are defensive moves by Japanese companies, based on political considerations. The Japanese are trying to protect their positions in Europe so matter what happens."

It is becoming apparent that Japan's postwar

era of strong economic growth fueled by continually rising exports (which, in turn, relied on relatively free trade) is changing, and may even be ended. So the Japanese electronics companies are trying to sidestep the growing obstacle of trade resistance by investing in plants abroad.

The Europeans have shown that the flow of goods from Japan is a major issue for them. Leslie Fiedler, the EC's director general for external relations, said: "People in the European Community are not prepared to put up with Japanese export drives where they are concentrated and are built up rapidly."

During the first 11 months of 1982, exports of Japanese videotape recorders to EC members rose 81 percent, to 4.5 million units.

The Europeans are also taking steps to compete directly with the Japanese. France's Thomson Group is trying to buy control of West Germany's Grundig, which is 25 percent owned by

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Fed to Brave Unknown, Set Money Supply Goals

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Trying to figure out what is happening to the money supply and what it means these days, a Federal Reserve official complained, is "like looking into a bowl of muddy water.... If the outside world is confused, it should be, so are we."

Confusion notwithstanding, the Fed's policy-making group, the Federal Open Market Committee, must meet this week to set the legally required targets for money growth for 1983 that the Fed's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, will report to Congress on Feb. 16.

When the 19 members of the

committee gather in Washington Tuesday afternoon, they will confront a series of serious policy dilemmas.

First, in 1982, the normal links between money growth and the economy loosened considerably. Strong, above-target money growth failed to prevent the economy from

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

sinking deeper into recession. Now one can be certain whether this link, known as the velocity of money, will continue to weaken, simply re-establish itself or perhaps tighten sharply as it has on some occasions.

Second, the money supply is leaping upward, largely but not entirely as a result of a 1982 law allowing financial institutions to create two new types of deposits, the Super NOW account and the Money Market Deposit Account. In a scant six weeks, the public has shifted \$213 billion into the MMDAs, while the Super NOWs have garnered another \$17 billion. No one knows quite what to make of the impact of these regulatory changes on what have been the Fed's key policy targets, the measures of money known as M-1 and M-2. M-1 includes cash and checking accounts and M-2 is M-1 plus some savings accounts.

Third, long-term interest rates are substantially higher relative to inflation than they were at the beginning of any of the other postwar recoveries. Fed officials believe they will fall even if short-term rates, which the central bank can influence much more directly, stay at or close to their present levels. But again, no one is sure. Nor are they sure what would happen if the Fed chose to push short rates down again, as it has by several percentage points since last summer.

Finally, there is the prospect of \$200 billion to \$300 billion federal budget deficits, if spending is not reduced and taxes raised. Such huge levels of borrowing by the government absorb a large share of

total savings. When the recovery gets rolling, and private credit demands revive, the scramble for funds could send interest rates on another upward spiral.

For the year ahead, however, the Fed's situation is not nearly as bleak as it has been for the last two or three years. Now inflation is down to the point that the money growth targets the Fed is likely to set this week should be consistent with a recovery even if inflation were to go back up a bit — if the velocity of money behaves itself.

Mr. Volcker told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress recently, "We are, and will continue to be, concerned with maintaining a monetary environment consistent both with continuing progress against inflation and with lasting expansion."

"Reconciling those goals, at a time when institutional and economic factors have called into question the reliability of past relationships between money and the economy, will be a difficult and delicate job. The approach cannot be reduced to an arithmetic, or econometric, formula, nor can success be achieved by monetary policy alone."

With those and other statements, the chairman has been trying to counter any notion that the Fed is intent on achieving a recovery at all costs. Other Fed officials, equally sensitive, point out that the central bank has not lowered its discount rate, now 8 1/2 percent, since before Christmas because long-term rates did not fall and stay down after the last half-point reduction.

Some credit market participants fear that the Fed is pushing too hard to get the recovery going. Leif Olesen, a monetarist economist who is chairman of Citibank's economic policy committee, recently told a New York bankers group that since July 1982, "and especially after the October relaxation of the money growth rates, policy has shifted onto a highly stimulative course, one that is now causing

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Feb. 4

Passthrough Savings.....	5.50 %
6-Month Savings Certificates.....	8.72 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index.....	10.7 %
Money Market Funds	
Dreyfus's 9-Day Average.....	7.96 %
Home Mortgage	
FHLM's average.....	14.22 %

consternation in the money market.

But Federal Reserve officials say that sticking tightly to the monetary targets set early in 1982 would have meant an excessively tight policy because, for whatever reason, "households and firms decided to hold more money in relation to income and transactions than before," Fed Governor Henry C. Wallach said.

Most monetarist economists maintain that the relationship between money and the gross national product, expressed in terms of current dollars, is quite stable over long periods of time. And when the velocity of money behaves strangely, as it did last year, it will settle down again quickly, they argue.

But Robert E. Weintraub, an economist for the Joint Economic Committee, noted recently that the velocity of M-1 fell more than 2 percent last year rather than increasing at the 3.6 percent average rate of the previous 10 years.

"Last year's decline may mark the beginning of a period of low or even negative M-1 velocity growth as a result of paying interest on some fully checkable deposits," Mr. Weintraub said. "It may have resulted from a one-time increase in money demand. It may have been a normal cyclical phenomenon. We don't know now which of these explanations is correct and cannot know for at least a year."

Change Confronts West Germany's Ailing Steel Firms

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — West Germany's once-powerful steel industry is looking more and more vulnerable every day.

Recession is dragging at traditional markets and production is down. State-owned competitors in Italy and France are underbidding them, and the steel mills they sold to Brazil and South Korea a few years ago, to offset falling revenue from steel, are clogging their backyard with cheap imports.

Among the country's giants, Thyssen, Europe's biggest steel company, lost the equivalent of about \$27 million last year, its second consecutive year in the red, while Krupp Stahl, No. 2, lost the equivalent of \$45 million in 1981 and suffered further losses last year. Reflecting the problems of the German steel industry, Thyssen and Krupp announced on Thursday that they would merge their specialized steelmaking activities and possibly their foundry divisions as well.

In a sense, the two leaders were lucky. In January, the Krupp steel group, crushed by a mountain of debt, asked for a court receiver to protect it from creditors. Arbed Saarlund, the unprofitable German unit of Luxembourg's Arbed steel company, narrowly escaped insolvency after Bonn gave it 18.5 million Deutsche marks (\$8 million) in state aid.

Now, however, an independent panel of experts, appointed by the industry in November, has put the steelmakers on a drastic diet, cutting out weak operations, reducing manpower and forming a cooperative network to share the costs of restructuring.

The reasons are clear. Germany's steelmakers expect to produce 28 million to 30 million metric tons

(30.8 to 33 tons) of steel this year, down from a postwar industry peak of 53 million metric tons in 1974. Industry officials estimate they will lose roughly \$1.2 billion, or about \$40 for every metric ton of steel they produce.

The companies will be spared harsher losses by the nonsteel activities into which they have sought to diversify in recent years.

Reflecting lower orders because of the recession, Europe's per capita demand for steel has slid to 970 pounds (727.5 kilos) a year from 1,165 pounds in 1974.

Moreover, a system of production and price restrictions imposed by the European Community's industry commissioner, Etienne Davignon, in October 1980 became virtually meaningless for the troubled German industry as steelmakers across the Continent exceeded quotas and shaved official prices to hold on to customers.

Voluntary restraint agreements between the EC and its main overseas suppliers collapsed as increased shipments from countries such as Brazil and South Korea caused imports to jump more than 50 percent.

Last week, the lines of a reorganized German steel industry seemed to emerge, after Thyssen announced it had reached agreement with Krupp to merge some major operations. More surprisingly, Thyssen said it was talking with Krupp about merging both companies' bulk steel operations.

The mergers conform to proposals made by the three-member panel of experts that essentially foresee the creation of two steelmaking giants, one consisting of Krupp and Thyssen's mills on the Rhine River, and a second made up of the steel mills of Hoersch, Klockner-Werke and the state-owned company Salzgitter.

Moreover, a major obstacle to the Krupp-Thyssen merger seemed removed over the weekend after Hoersch announced that talks it was holding over the last year with Krupp about a possible steel merger had ended without result.

Hoersch said Krupp's deal with Thyssen had made the talks a dead issue.

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International Bond Prices—Week of Feb. 3

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]**STRAIGHT BONDS**
All Currencies Except DM

All Currencies Except DM

[illegible][illegible]

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

HIGHEST YIELDS									
to Average Life Below 5 Years									
148	Meadow	3 1/2	70	18.5	20.9	11.41			
149	100% Bonds Overseas	3 1/2	70	18.5	20.9	11.41			
150	Pennac	3 1/2	70	18.5	20.9	11.41			
151	100% Int'l Div	3 1/2	70	18.5	20.9	11.41			
152	Camden Pfd. Electr.	3 1/2	70	18.5	20.9	11.41			
153	100% Int'l Div	3 1/2	70	18.5	20.9	11.41			
154	100% Int'l Div	3 1/2	70	18.5	20.9	11.41			
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190	100% Int'l Div	3 1/2	70	18.5	20.9	11.41			

- HIGHEST YIELDS
Average Life Below 5'

540	Meridex	5/12/10	Mar	72	18.52	25.70	11.11
515	World Foods Overseas	5/24/10	Nov	51	26.73	24.62	11.11
584	Pemcor	5/19/10	Sep	40	14.50	13.80	12.77
520	Essence Air	8/1/10	Feb	16	24.25	24.00	11.11
520	Comcast Net/Electr.	5/1/10	Oct	16	24.25	24.00	11.11
520	Groscan Int'l Bk	8/14/10	Feb	17	15.34	14.76	10.88
530	Altra Ramco	7/24/10	Apr	99	34.11	29.50	11.11
530	Ericsson Tel.	4/12/10	Mar	90	13.35	13.27	7.77
530	Crescentair Intl	7/12/10	Dec	12	13.35	13.27	7.77
5100	Propr Of Mega Foods	7/12/10	Jul	80	12.72	12.37	9.77
5100	Comcast Fed Electr	7/14/10	Sep	112	13.83	14.01	9.77
5100	British Leyland	7/12/10	Sep	24	15.35	15.17	14.44
5125	Cable Net/Telecom	7/12/10	Mar	93	13.94	13.41	6.66

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Above 5 Years

\$125	Pernex	11 1/2	34 Jul	89	21.46	21.94	74
	America	5 3/4	1/7 Dec	91	17.92	18.95	145
\$130	Howden Asia Fin Est/Wh	5 1/2	9/1 Jan	71	15.56	16.13	113
\$150	Dana Petroleum Ltd	8 1/2	1/10 Oct	73	13.97	14.57	111
	Venezuela	8 3/4	1/7 Oct	73	13.96	14.77	111
\$138	Hudson Bay	10	14 Feb	74	16.45	16.26	122
\$125	Consolidated-Bathurst	6	12 Oct	70	14.97	15.67	122
\$130	Genstar	10	19 Jun	96	15.68	15.48	122
	McGraw-Hill Bleedco	9 1/4	1/4 Mar	74	14.97	15.42	122
\$170	Fiskand	11 1/2	1/2 Oct	86	14.97	15.48	121
\$122	Frugot SA	10	18 Aug	96	14.72	14.88	124
dm \$150	Venezuela	11 1/2	1/2 Nov	70	12.57	12.67	91
1/2	Starching Inc Hldg	14 1/2	1/2 Nov	85	12.57	12.67	91
					12.58	12.57	111

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

375	Macey-Ferguson	9/12/71	Jun	6/12/72	25.11	20.11
372	Mascio	10/12/71	Jul	10/12/72	20.93	20.11
338	Mazda	11/12/71	Nov	9/12/72	21.50	20.11
391	McPhee	12/12/71	Dec	94	19.84	20.11
391	McPhee	12/12/71	Dec	97	20.86	16.11
3725	Mercedes Fast Eject	11/12/71	Jun	10	21.48	27.04
975	Meritor	11/12/71	Oct	108	1/12/72	15.41
and 58	Merrill O Quebec	10/12/71	Dec	13	14.11	15.11
and 48	Merrill Inc	11/12/71	Oct	98	34/12/72	15.90
and 48	Merrill Inc	11/12/71	Oct	99	10/12/72	15.90
120	Metropolitan Life Assoc	11/12/71	Nov	107	14/12/72	14.74
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1991	AUSTRALIA	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
1992	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
1993	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
1994	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
1995	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
1996	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
1997	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
1998	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
1999	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2000	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2001	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2002	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2003	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2004	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2005	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2006	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2007	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2008	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2009	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2010	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2011	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2012	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2013	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2014	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2015	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2016	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2017	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2018	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2019	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2020	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2021	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2022	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2023	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2024	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2025	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2026	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2027	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2028	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2029	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2030	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2031	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2032	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2033	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2034	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30
2035	Australia	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/4	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

0001	Prov of Newfoundland	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0001	Industrial Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0001	1978	726	112	622
0002	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0002	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0002	1978	726	112	622
0003	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0003	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0003	1978	726	112	622
0004	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0004	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0004	1978	726	112	622
0005	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0005	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0005	1978	726	112	622
0006	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0006	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0006	1978	726	112	622
0007	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0007	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0007	1978	726	112	622
0008	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0008	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0008	1978	726	112	622
0009	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0009	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0009	1978	726	112	622
0010	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0010	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0010	1978	726	112	622
0011	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0011	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0011	1978	726	112	622
0012	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0012	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0012	1978	726	112	622
0013	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0013	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0013	1978	726	112	622
0014	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0014	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0014	1978	726	112	622
0015	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0015	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0015	1978	726	112	622
0016	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0016	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0016	1978	726	112	622
0017	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0017	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0017	1978	726	112	622
0018	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0018	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0018	1978	726	112	622
0019	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0019	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0019	1978	726	112	622
0020	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0020	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0020	1978	726	112	622
0021	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0021	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0021	1978	726	112	622
0022	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0022	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0022	1978	726	112	622
0023	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0023	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0023	1978	726	112	622
0024	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0024	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0024	1978	726	112	622
0025	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0025	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0025	1978	726	112	622
0026	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0026	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0026	1978	726	112	622
0027	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0027	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0027	1978	726	112	622
0028	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0028	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0028	1978	726	112	622
0029	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0029	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0029	1978	726	112	622
0030	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0030	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0030	1978	726	112	622
0031	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0031	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0031	1978	726	112	622
0032	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0032	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0032	1978	726	112	622
0033	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0033	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0033	1978	726	112	622
0034	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0034	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0034	1978	726	112	622
0035	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0035	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0035	1978	726	112	622
0036	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0036	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0036	1978	726	112	622
0037	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0037	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0037	1978	726	112	622
0038	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0038	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0038	1978	726	112	622
0039	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0039	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0039	1978	726	112	622
0040	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0040	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0040	1978	726	112	622
0041	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0041	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0041	1978	726	112	622
0042	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0042	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0042	1978	726	112	622
0043	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0043	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0043	1978	726	112	622
0044	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0044	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0044	1978	726	112	622
0045	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0045	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0045	1978	726	112	622
0046	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0046	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0046	1978	726	112	622
0047	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0047	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0047	1978	726	112	622
0048	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0048	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0048	1978	726	112	622
0049	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0049	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0049	1978	726	112	622
0050	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0050	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0050	1978	726	112	622
0051	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0051	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0051	1978	726	112	622
0052	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0052	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0052	1978	726	112	622
0053	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0053	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0053	1978	726	112	622
0054	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0054	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0054	1978	726	112	622
0055	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0055	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0055	1978	726	112	622
0056	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0056	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0056	1978	726	112	622
0057	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0057	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0057	1978	726	112	622
0058	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0058	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0058	1978	726	112	622
0059	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0059	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0059	1978	726	112	622
0060	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0060	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0060	1978	726	112	622
0061	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0061	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0061	1978	726	112	622
0062	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0062	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0062	1978	726	112	622
0063	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0063	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0063	1978	726	112	622
0064	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0064	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0064	1978	726	112	622
0065	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0065	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0065	1978	726	112	622
0066	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0066	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0066	1978	726	112	622
0067	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0067	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0067	1978	726	112	622
0068	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0068	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0068	1978	726	112	622
0069	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0069	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0069	1978	726	112	622
0070	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0070	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0070	1978	726	112	622
0071	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0071	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0071	1978	726	112	622
0072	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0072	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0072	1978	726	112	622
0073	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0073	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0073	1978	726	112	622
0074	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0074	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0074	1978	726	112	622
0075	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0075	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0075	1978	726	112	622
0076	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0076	Indus. Dist. Assoc.	7/14	Jan	1972	4/22	0076	1978	726	112	622
0077	Prov of Ontario	6/34	May	99	726	112	622	0077</										

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Germany	Deutsche Bank	100,000,000,000	1,000,000,000,000	1,000,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
France	Crédit Lyonnais	80,000,000,000	800,000,000,000	800,000,000,000	80,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	8,000,000,000
Italy	Banca Comitale	60,000,000,000	600,000,000,000	600,000,000,000	60,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	6,000,000,000
Spain	Banco de España	40,000,000,000	400,000,000,000	400,000,000,000	40,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
Portugal	Banco de Portugal	20,000,000,000	200,000,000,000	200,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Greece	Bank of Athens	10,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Turkey	Bank of Constantinople	5,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
Russia	Bank of Moscow	3,000,000,000	30,000,000,000	30,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Poland	Bank of Warsaw	2,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Czech Republic	Bank of Prague	1,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Slovak Republic	Bank of Bratislava	500,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	500,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Hungary	Bank of Budapest	400,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	400,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Romania	Bank of Bucharest	300,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	300,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Bulgaria	Bank of Sofia	200,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Yugoslavia	Bank of Belgrade	150,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	150,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Croatia	Bank of Zagreb	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Slovenia	Bank of Ljubljana	50,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Ukraine	Bank of Kyiv	40,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	40,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Belarus	Bank of Minsk	30,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	30,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Latvia	Bank of Riga	20,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Lithuania	Bank of Vilnius	15,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	15,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Estonia	Bank of Tallinn	10,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Finland	Bank of Helsinki	8,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	8,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Sweden	Bank of Stockholm	6,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	6,000,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Norway	Bank of Oslo	4,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	4,000,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Denmark	Bank of Copenhagen	3,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	3,000,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Ireland	Bank of Dublin	2,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands	Bank of Amsterdam	1,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	1,500,000	150,000	150,000	150,000

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U.S. Firms Say Output Rising

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Continued from Page 7

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U.S. Firms Say Output Is Rising

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The purchasing managers of major U.S. corporations have reported higher production and improved new order levels for January.

In a monthly report based on a survey of the purchasing managers of 250 industrial companies, managers reported higher levels of production than reported lower levels.

It was the first time in a year and half that such a result has been obtained. The survey is conducted by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

"The incoming new order picture also improved, showing the best performance since June 1981, or before the start of the recession," the survey said.

Charles T. Haffey, chairman of the group's business survey committee, said: "What we are measuring is the pulse of industry, and that's showing signs of life. If this continues for a couple of months we should see a recovery building."

The indicator on employment was still declining, the survey found, but the sharp drops in the first half of 1982 seem to have ended.

Mr. Haffey, who is also vice president of the corporate purchasing division of Pfizer, explained: "Companies do not lay off until they really have to, and they don't hire back until they are sure orders are improving and they will stay that way."

Vincent P. Gregg, who oversees the purchasing managers of General Electric, also said that orders had improved, particularly in consumer durables. "It's no runaway," he said. "We're seeing some increased activity on our part for basic raw materials such as copper and steel."

The survey showed that in January 24 percent of the purchasing managers said production was better, 56 percent said it was the same, while 20 percent said it was worse. In December, 7 percent said it was better, 60 percent said it was the same.

At least count, subscriptions for the Danish loan totaled \$1.3 billion. Bankers said there will be no further increase in the size of the loan, which was raised earlier from the \$1 billion initially announced.

The surplus will be used to reduce the commitments of the lead managers and the subcommittee now looks like it will meet the target the managers had set at the start of the operation.

Syndication will close on Wednesday, but it is already clear that small and medium-sized institutions are still willing to participate in the market. That was the biggest unknown when the operation began and the positive re-

lenders in the syndicated loan market. Like Sweden, Spain is offering holders the opportunity to redeem at par at the end of the fifth year and again after year seven. But there is less likelihood that the Spanish paper will wind up in central bank portfolios.

The standard low margin over Libor coupled with the 1 1/2 percent commission paid to underwriters produces a cost of borrowing to Spain that is about on target with the 4 percent over Libor it could expect to pay for a syndicated loan. The notes were quoted in the market at a discount of 1.4 points, less

almost the full commission, a sign that placing it will not be easy. Banque Nationale de Paris is offering up to \$300 million in a floating rate certificate of deposit facility. The five-year paper, sold in large denominations of \$500,000, is offered to bear interest slightly below Libor.

To the extent that managers can place with investors any six-month tranche, it is like a floating rate note. If the paper remains with the lenders, it is little different from a syndicated loan.

The Deutsche mark sector also remained under strain. The currency weakened against the dollar and short-term interest rates

firmed by almost a quarter point during the week. The major depressant remains the upcoming election and bank doubt there will be much new business scheduled between Feb. 17, when the capital market subcommittee meets to fix the new calendar, and the March 6 election.

The current issues are virtually all quoted at discounts of around 2 1/2 points.

One exception was the 100 million DM offering by ISCOR which is guaranteed by South Africa. The high 9 percent coupon and the short five-year maturity found acceptance and the paper was quoted at 99.

Bankers had an unlimited option of pricing over prime or the London interbank offered rate, 60 percent of the banks underwriting the loan chose to use the prime rate and 40 percent Libor. Half of this latter group also chose to lead in European currency units rather than dollars. When syndication is complete, managers say, the actual split will look more like 50-50 prime-Libor.

Japanese banks will take about one-third of the Danish loan and, contrary to what many bankers had expected, did not request exclusive pricing over Libor but chose to use the prime rate base for

a minor portion of their commitment. Sweden will come to market this week for \$1 billion, offering 3/4 point over Libor for eight years or 20 basis points over the prime rate — finer terms than Denmark's split 1/4-3/4 point over Libor, but higher than the 3/4-1/2 point margin over Libor that Sweden paid last year.

Unlike the Danes, Sweden will limit to 40 percent the amount of the loan that can be fixed over the prime rate, which is more expensive for borrowers than Libor.

Greece is the only major borrower coming to market that will challenge the prevailing view, offering pricing based only on Libor. It will ask banks this week to submit bids on terms for a \$500-million loan and it looks fairly certain that it will settle on a margin of 3/4 point over Libor for eight years.

For such a loan to be a success, however, bankers said the Japanese will have to play a major role as they are seen as the only big Libor lenders at present. French banks are virtually out of the market for loans not tied to French exports or related to French entries. The Benelux banks are looking for the second and largely absent and the Germans, long dormant, are beginning to be seen again but mostly as a statement of principle in support of particular borrowers.

The latest example of this is Deutsche Bank's lead role in putting together a \$200-million loan for Hungary, which is regarded as the best managed economy in Eastern Europe but squeezed for liquidity in the wake of the financial problems of Poland and Romania.

Hungary's loan will run for three years with repayment in one lump sum at final maturity. Interest will be set at 14 points over Libor or 1 point over the prime rate. The terms are sweetened with a 1 percent management fee. Deutsche Bank is aiming for a 10-bank syn-

dicate with each underwriting \$20 million and then marketing the loan to second-tier banks for smaller amounts.

Romania, meanwhile, met with the nine-bank consortium group representing the major commercial lenders to discuss restructuring the \$840 million in principal repayments it is scheduled to make this year. The nine reacted favorably to Romania's proposal to reschedule about 75 percent of these payments while keeping interest on the total current. Details of the proposal will be sent to all lenders this week by the Romanians.

Last year, Romania rescheduled 80 percent of the \$1.6 billion in principal repayments over 6 1/2 years at a cost of 1 1/4 points over Libor.

In the Far East, Morgan Guaranty was awarded the exclusive mandate to put together a \$1-billion loan for Indonesia. On Friday, Morgan officials said the lead management group was still being put together but that the deal was "close to being fully underwritten."

Nevertheless, some bankers were insisting they would stay out because of Morgan's hogging of all the glory and, more important, the 1 1/2 percent premium Indonesia will pay Morgan for organizing the loan. "I don't need Morgan Guaranty to lend money to Indonesia," one U.K. broker snapped.

He noted that Morgan also took a premium of 1/20 percent for organizing the Danish loan, but found that less objectionable as other bankers were invited into senior management positions in that loan. Morgan officials refuse to discuss the subject of special management fees.

The notable feature of Indonesia's eight-year loan is the increase in its cost of funds. While Asian borrowers still command very competitive terms relative to what major European borrowers pay, the favorable gap they had enjoyed is closing.

The Libor margin is 1/2 point higher than last year and, more significantly, Indonesia has for the first time agreed to use the prime rate as the base rate. But Indonesia is insisting that a minimum of 50 percent of the loan be priced over Libor. In the event that the preferences of lenders do not coincide with the limits set by Indonesia.

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Bank of Tokyo	DM 100	1990	7 1/4	99	7.44	First callable at 100% in 1990.
Banque Indosuez	DM 100	1990	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	Noncallable.
Ferrovie dello Stato	DM 150	1988	8 1/4	99 1/2	8.88	Noncallable.
Hydro-Quebec	DM 200	1993	8	99	8.15	Noncallable. Coupon raised from indicated 7 1/4%.
ISCOR	DM 100	1988	9	100	9	Noncallable.
Mitsui Osk Lines	DM 100	1988	7 1/4	99 1/4	7.44	Noncallable.
Crédit Foncier	ecu 50	1993	11 1/4	99 1/4	11.73	Redeemable at par in 1990.
Ireland	ecu 30	1991	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	First callable at 101 in 1989.
Swedish Export Credit	ecu 60	1995	11 1/4	open	—	Redeemable every 3 years of par at holders' option; new coupon to be set every 3 years; callable at 101 every 3 years. Price to be set Feb. 10.

Bankers Telling Borrowers Now Is Time to Act

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bolstered by the evidence of Denmark's success in syndicating its \$1.3 billion, bankers are urging borrowers to tap the Eurobond market now, while there is ample liquidity, rather than wait for later in the year when, many experts fear, the market may be less receptive.

At least count, subscriptions for the Danish loan totaled \$1.3 billion. Bankers said there will be no further increase in the size of the loan, which was raised earlier from the \$1 billion initially announced.

The surplus will be used to reduce the commitments of the lead managers and the subcommittee now looks like it will meet the target the managers had set at the start of the operation.

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Japan Seeks to Sidestep Friction By Producing VTRs in Europe

(Continued from Page 7)

By the third year of the pact, most major Japanese electronics companies were producing many TV sets in the United States. As a result, actual exports in the final year were less than half the limit specified in the agreement.

Hidehiro Kono, a senior official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said: "Electronics firms are fast-moving and have a culture of innovation. It is relatively easier for them to respond to trade conflicts with foreign investments than it has been for the more conservative industries."

These are among the recent moves: Sanyo will start producing 60,000 videotape recorders a year at its plant in Suffolk, England, in September. Later the company plans to step up the pace to 120,000 a year. Britain is Europe's biggest buyer of such recorders.

Mitsubishi will make 60,000 videotape recorders a year at Haddington, Scotland, with shipments to begin next fall. Eventually the company intends to lift the annual output to 120,000 and build another factory to handle the extra volume.

Matsumita began producing videotape recorders at the rate of 30,000 a year at Osterode, West Germany, in cooperation with Robert Bosch.

The plants in Europe begin as assembly operations, with the main components shipped from Japan. But the companies plan a gradual transition to greater dependence on European-made parts.

Some executives are hopeful that the European investments eventually will prove more efficient than exporting, with all its shipping, customs and duty costs.

Masaaki Morita, senior managing director of Sony, said: "In the short term, the cost of production will be higher in Germany. In the long run, however, overall costs should be lower."

The new videotape recorder production in Europe is starting on a small scale, compared with operations in Japan, because of Japanese concern about making sophisticated products in high volume with new workers.

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Matsumita began producing videotape recorders at the rate of 30,000 a year at Osterode, West Germany, in cooperation with Robert Bosch.

The plants in Europe begin as assembly operations, with the main components shipped from Japan. But the companies plan a gradual transition to greater dependence on European-made parts.

Some executives are hopeful that the European investments eventually will prove more efficient than exporting, with all its shipping, customs and duty costs.

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The new videotape recorder production in Europe is starting on a small scale, compared with operations in Japan, because of Japanese concern about making sophisticated products in high volume with new workers.

By the third year of the pact, most major Japanese electronics companies were producing many TV sets in the United States. As a result, actual exports in the final year were less than half the limit specified in the agreement.

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Prices	Feb.	May	Aug.
510	9.50-13.00	30.00-42.00	54.00-58.00
530	5.50- 8.00	29.00-33.00	46.50-50.50
550	2.00- 3.00	19.00-23.00	38.00-42.00
570	—	13.00-19.00	30.00-34.00

Gold 499.50-501.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Over-the-Counter

— NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET —

do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Change
------------------	------	-----	------	---------------

Grey Adv	250	3	78	78	78	
GriffTch		59	20 1/2	28	28	-TV
Grey Fld		195	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	

\$25	43/4 % 1983 Dec	180	maturity	\$24 1/2	4.39- 4.11	\$40	Tokyu Land Co	8 Apr 81	van 200.50-		
	Chesapeake-Pwr 37.38	15 Sep 79					7 3/4 % 1996 Mar	26 Mar 86	254 1/2	271- 1.63	
\$50	6 1/4 % 1984 Dec	150	maturity	\$38 3/4	4.18- 4.11	\$48	Jusco Co Ltd	1 Jul 77	van 680.70-		
							6 1/2 % 1988 Feb	28 Feb 88	765.123	7.04- 3.28	

BkLeu5	230	18	13/18	18
BkLoui 1.60g	4	52	50 1/2	52 + 1 1/2
BkMons 2.40	x71	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4 - 1/4
BkNEng 2.60	344	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 - 2 1/4

CISig	318	16%	15%	15%+1%	FIBk 36	636	12	11%	11%+
CmpMerl	126	4%	4%	4% + 1%	FHwml 240	12	29	26½	29 + V
CmrlNet	1040	8%	6%	5%+1%	FHIICo1	7	12½	12½	12½

Joseph A. 10	271	17 1/2	16 3/4	17	+ 3 1/4
Joselyn A. 12	315	32 1/4	30	31 3/4	+ 1 3/4
Judy's 12	12	4%	4%	4%	
Juanita	180	20	20 1/2	20 1/2	

CONVERTIBLE BONDS			
\$100	General Motors 5% 1988 Feb	190	1 Feb 88 maturity 515.8/9 4.97-1.56
\$100	Chrysler Overs 16.13 5% 1988 Feb	78	15 Aug 88 maturity 5.62 104.72

Blot Co	224	194	19	194 + 4
Blot B	378	151	15	161 + 11
Blot M	576	241	15-15	2 - 1-15
Blot Q	1337	33	33	33 - 4

CrstBr 5.0w	221	2072	20	20 94 + 14	FlaGull.14	41	9	8%	8%	14
CrstDer 5.6	114	94	94	94	FlaNFla.68	213	32	30%	21	1
CrstCo.68	1122	37 1/2	18 1/2	20	FlwTime	97	94	94	94	
CrstDul	2095	2 1/4	2	2 15-16 + 15-16	FlwTun	5	21 1/2	21	21	

Lazboy J2	400	23	22½	23	+	1½
Laona p. 10e	426	87½	7¾	8	+	¾
Loctid S11	143	10½	9¾	9¾	—	¼
Lordly S 43	—	—	10	10½	—	—

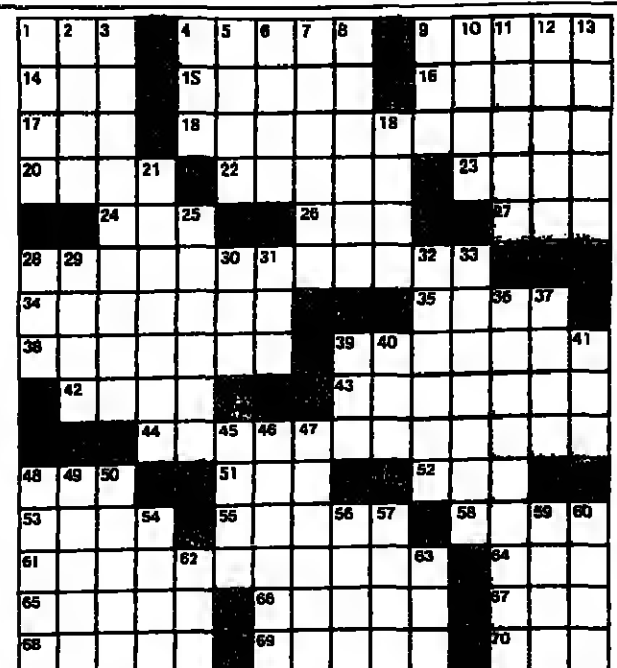
\$ 120	5 1/4 % 1987 May	78	insolvency 1/22/74	22.00	1981	81.73	1981	81.73	98%
	Swiss Bank Corp		1 Sep 80			81.20	1982	81.20	98%
	6 1/4 % 1990 Dec	88 1/2	maturity 3/1/86	33.11	4.84	1 Feb 1992	102.50	102.50	37%

Condenser	17	11	11	11	—
Cap Air	100	3 1/2	2 1/2	3	— 1/2

DUKKA1 A0	244	38 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	136	GrndmL	840	3 1/2	2 1/2	13
Dunk D 5,74	607	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	Gratre	510	7 1/2	7	2 1/2
	599	12	30 1/2	20 1/2	1/2	GABAFI	366	15 1/2	15 1/2	1 1/2

(Continued on Page 11)

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Mahal
4 Ties farmer's acres
10 Discomfit
14 Lanka
15 Of weight, in physics
16 Spots for speakers
17 Firing-squad order
18 "Medical Center" actor
20 Malay chief
22 Bill Glass's concern
23 Wild plum
24 Shavell inst.
25 "Rob" poet Burns
27 Desinence
28 Revolutionary
34 The common stag
35 Mechlin
38 "My countrymen" initials
39 Liquids used as solvents
42 Med. school subject
43 One on a slate
44 Film writer-producer-director
46 Nickname for an apple
51 Corrode
52 Composer Rorem

DOWN

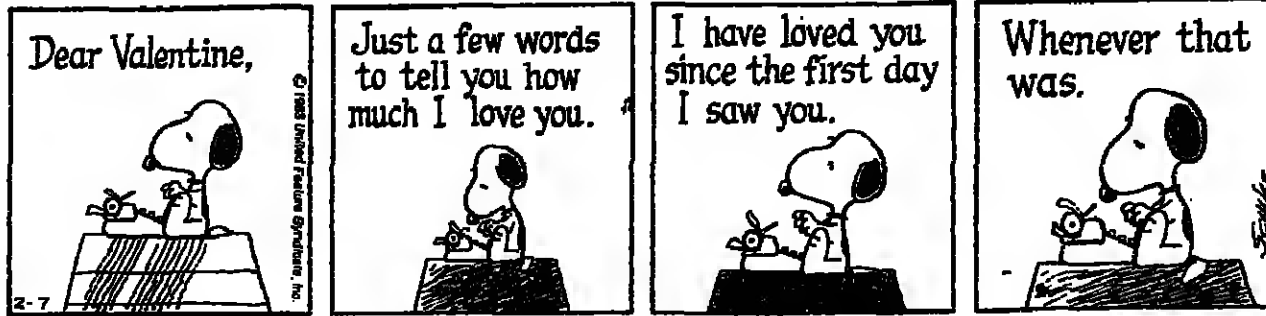
3 Mine, in Macon
5 As before
8 Aptice
11 U.S. Navy submarine builder
14 Powell's partner
15 Speechify
16 Caught morays
17 Antiquity, cape
18 Nevada city and Italian river
19 Singer Delta
20 Compass pt.
21 Fyodor I, e.g.
22 "Non in dir," e.g.
23 Filiber McGee
24 Network initials
25 Bowl sounds
26 Smell
27 "Ever See"
28 Absorbed with
29 Fabrication
30 Change for a
31 Passes for Billy
32 Part abutting the Marble Arch
33 "For" a jolly
34 He topped A.E.S. twice

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	14	57	100	Overcast	
ALGERIA	18	64	2	Fair	
AMSTERDAM	5	41	2	Overcast	
ANKARA	9	32	4	Snow	
ATHENS	9	48	24	Fair	
AUCKLAND	4	39	2	Overcast	
BANGKOK	23	91	24	Cloudy	
BEIJING	4	39	2	Fair	
BEIRUT	16	61	10	Cloudy	
BERGAMO	16	61	10	Cloudy	
BERLIN	2	34	2	Fair	
BIRMINGHAM	8	32	16	Cloudy	
BOMBAY	4	39	2	Fair	
BUDAPEST	8	32	16	Cloudy	
Buenos Aires	30	86	32	72	Cloudy
CAIRO	16	61	10	Cloudy	
CAPRI TOWN	23	91	24	Fair	
CASABLANCA	16	61	10	Cloudy	
CHICAGO	5	22	15	Snow	
COPENHAGEN	2	34	2	Cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	4	Fair	
DAMASCUS	8	46	1	Cloudy	
DUBLIN	8	46	1	Cloudy	
Edinburgh	5	41	2	Rain	
FLORENCE	11	51	2	Overcast	
FRANKFURT	2	34	2	Snow	
GENEVA	2	34	2	Snow	
HARARE	24	75	17	43	Rain
HELSINKI	5	41	2	Overcast	
HONG KONG	16	61	10	Cloudy	
HOUSTON	11	51	2	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	5	41	2	Overcast	
JERUSALEM	8	46	1	Overcast	
LAS PALMAS	19	66	16	Fair	
LIMA	30	86	32	72	Overcast
LONDON	12	54	6	Rain	
LOS ANGELES	18	64	2	Cloudy	
MADRID	12	54	6	Cloudy	
MALAGA	20	72	10	Fair	
MEXICO CITY	28	84	2	Fair	
MIAMI	28	79	16	Cloudy	
MILAN	2	34	2	Overcast	
MONTREAL	-13	9	16	Fair	
MOSCOW	-2	28	4	Snow	
MURCIELAGO	2	34	2	Overcast	
NAIROBI	27	81	16	Fair	
NASSAU	19	66	7	Fair	
NEW DELHI	11	51	2	Cloudy	
NEW YORK	14	57	10	Fair	
NICE	14	57	10	Fair	
OSLO	1	34	2	Overcast	
PARIS	1	34	2	Overcast	
PRAGUE	1	34	2	Snow	
REYKJAVIK	3	38	2	Overcast	
RIO DE JANEIRO	29	84	2	Fair	
ROME	11	51	2	Rain	
SAO PAULO	27	81	22	Overcast	
SEOUL	7	45	1	Cloudy	
SHANGHAI	14	57	10	Fair	
SINGAPORE	31	88	2	Fair	
STOCKHOLM	0	32	2	Overcast	
SYDNEY	26	79	16	Cloudy	
TAIPEI	16	61	10	Cloudy	
TEHLAVI	13	54	6	Rain	
TOKYO	16	61	10	Fair	
TUNIS	16	61	10	Cloudy	
VENICE	1	34	2	Overcast	
VIENNA	1	34	2	Overcast	
WARSAW	0	32	2	Cloudy	
ZURICH	1	34	2	Snow	
LONDON	1	34	2	Snow	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

PEANUTS



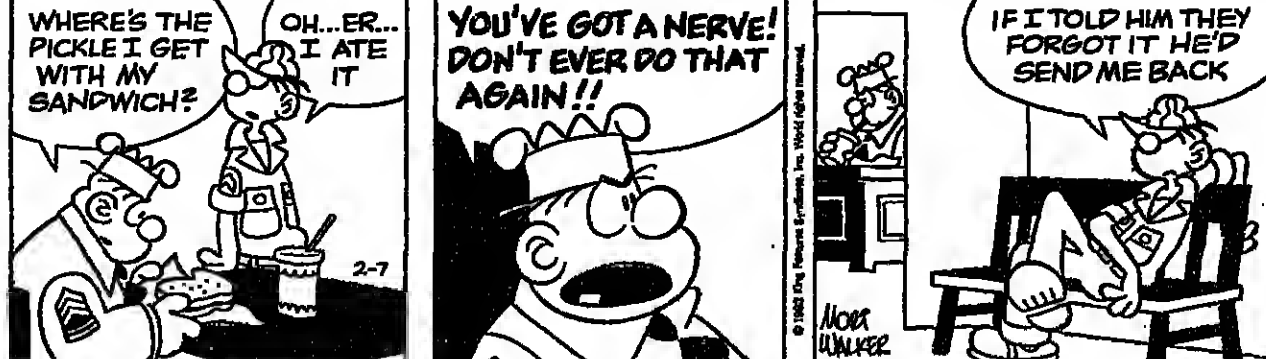
B.C.



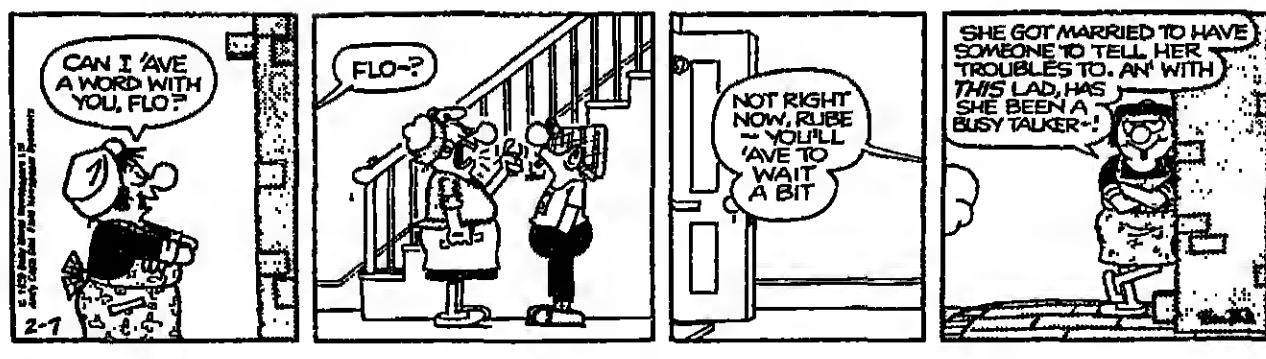
BLONDIE



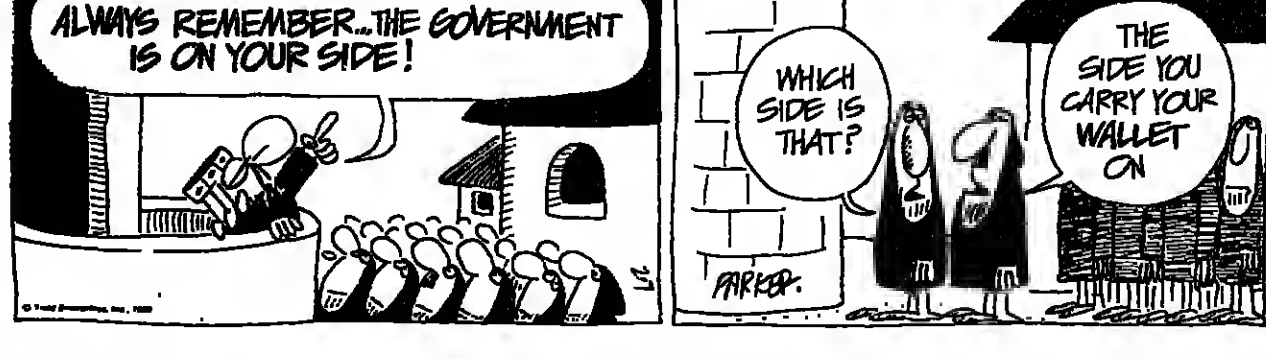
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



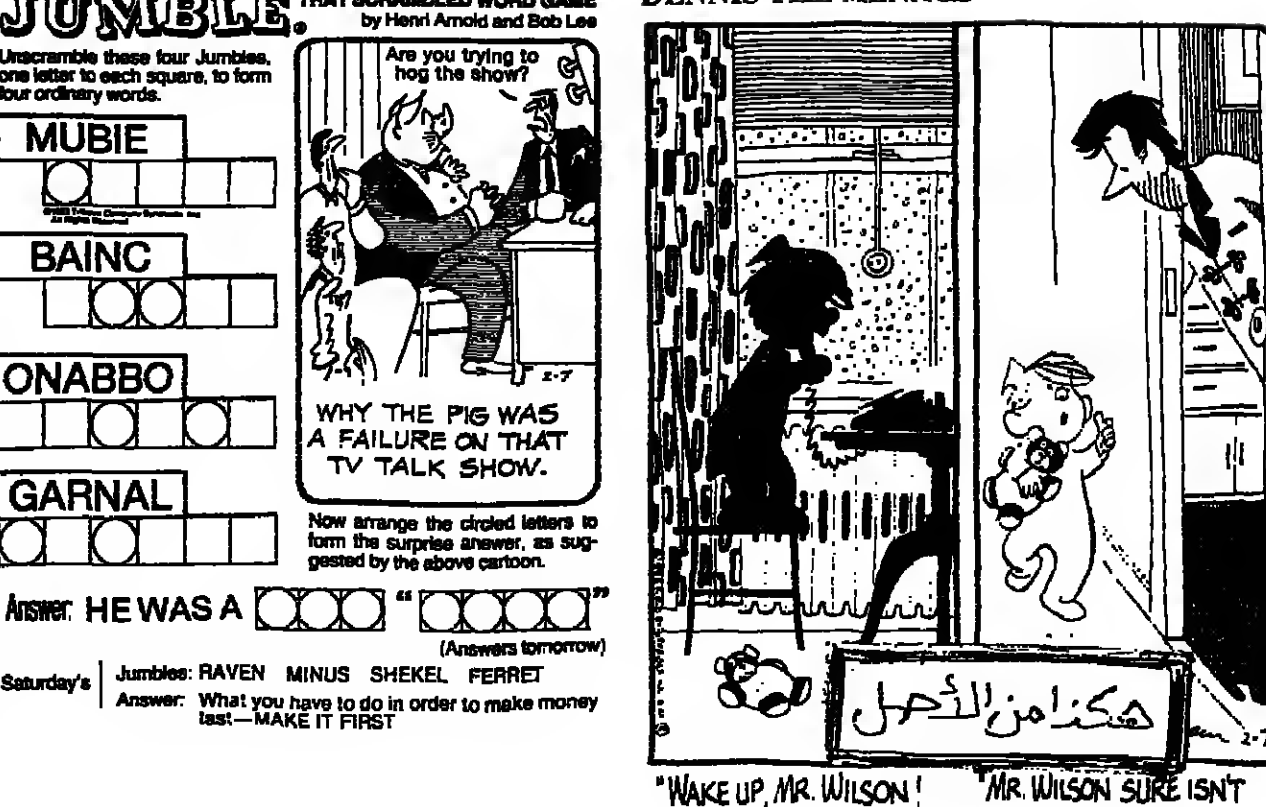
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE



Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUBIE
BAINC
ONABBO
GARNAL

Answer: HE WAS A ... (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: RAVEN MINUS SHEKEL FERRET
Answer: What you have to do in order to make money fast—MAKE IT FIRST

BOOKS

MITI AND THE JAPANESE MIRACLE
The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925-1975
By Chalmers Johnson. 393 pp. \$28.50.
Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. 94305.

Reviewed by Don Oberdorfer

Beyond this, the key components of the Japanese "model" are described as the elite bureaucracy and the relatively free rein given it by other political institutions, "market conforming" methods of state intervention in the economy and, finally, an effective control agency for economic development—that is, MITI. It is far from clear that the United States or other nations would wish to adopt much of this even if they could.

Johnson, professor of political science at the University of California-Berkeley and a veteran Asia hand, has told the story with great insight and with a profusion of hard information acquired from Japanese sources. This book is a gold mine of detail about bureaucratic history and practice in Tokyo. For example, in discussing *amakudori* or "descent from heaven," by which high bureaucratic officials retire from government to high posts in private industry, Johnson tells not only how it works and why, but also provides a list of the top MITI bureaucrats of the past three decades and their "heavenly" positions after retirement.

For those who write, speak and argue about the Japanese performance and especially about Japan's experience with a government-guided market economy, this is a book which cannot be ignored.

Precisely because it is such a detailed and well-documented account, however, "MITI and the Japanese Miracle" is not easy reading. Those without a considerable knowledge of Japan may find the core of the book difficult to follow, although these readers are likely to find much food for thought in the analytical chapters which begin and end the volume.

The recent election of Yasuhiro Nakasone, a former MITI minister, as prime minister of Japan, adds relevance and interest to the book. Nakasone was placed in his MITI post a decade ago and given a big boost to the premiership a few weeks ago by another former MITI top man, Kakuei Tanaka.

It is not the top political officials, however, but the strong and independent career bureaucrats below them who have played the crucial roles in the history and current reality of MITI. Chalmers Johnson makes this abundantly clear in a work which strips away much of the mystery from an economic success story of historic proportions.

Don Oberdorfer, who has reported from Tokyo, covers the State Department for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal North used Precision, which made it necessary for him to open one diamond. One club would have shown a strong hand with 16 or more high-card points.

North-South had enough strength for game, but as it happened, no game was made unless the defense slipped. South landed in three no-trump, against which the defenders could have taken five tricks if they had known how to do it. Not unnaturally, however, West led the spade four and South had a reprieve.

An average player might run clubs immediately, but that would be an error. The defense would have a chance to discard, and would save hearts. A better player would lead a diamond at the second trick, hoping to steal a ninth trick. This would put East to the test. To beat the contract he would have to put up the diamond ace and shift to hearts.

South made life harder for East by dropping the spade queen under dummy's ace. It now seemed that

spades were the weakness in the North-South hands, so when a diamond was led, East put up the ace and persevered with spades. He hoped that South had begun with Q-J of spades, but as it was, South had nine tricks for his contract.

An expert East might have worked out that there could be no hurry to take the diamond ace. But East would still have a problem when South won the diamond king and continued with a diamond to the jack.

NORTH (D)
♠ 1092
♥ QJ82
♦ AQJ65
♣ —

WEST
♠ J8742
♥ K82
♦ 108763
♣ —

EAST
♠ 10965
♥ AQ75
♦ A4
♣ 832

SOUTH
♠ KQ3
♥ J84
♦ K5
♣ K10974

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North: 1♠, 2♦, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦, 8♦, 9♦, 10♦, 11♦, 12♦, 13♦, 14♦, 15♦, 16♦, 17♦, 18♦, 19♦, 20♦, 21♦, 22♦, 23♦, 24♦, 25♦, 26♦, 27♦, 28♦, 29♦, 30♦, 31♦, 32♦, 33♦, 34♦, 35♦, 36♦, 37♦, 38♦, 39♦, 40♦, 41♦, 42♦, 43♦, 44♦, 45♦, 46♦, 47♦, 48♦, 49♦, 50♦, 51♦, 52♦, 53♦, 54♦, 55♦, 56♦, 57♦, 58♦, 59♦, 60♦, 61♦, 62♦, 63♦, 64♦, 65♦, 66♦, 67♦, 68♦, 69♦, 70♦, 71♦, 72♦, 73♦, 74♦, 75♦, 76♦, 77♦, 78♦, 79♦, 80♦, 81♦, 82♦, 83♦, 84♦, 85♦, 86♦, 87♦, 88♦, 89♦, 90♦, 91♦, 92♦, 93♦, 94♦, 95♦, 96♦, 97♦, 98♦, 99♦, 100♦, 101♦, 102♦, 103♦, 104♦, 105♦, 106♦, 107♦, 108♦, 109♦, 110♦, 111♦, 112♦, 113♦, 114♦, 115♦, 116♦, 117♦, 118♦, 119♦, 120♦, 121♦, 122♦, 123♦, 124♦, 125♦, 126♦, 127♦, 128♦, 129♦, 130♦, 131♦, 132♦, 133♦, 134♦, 135♦, 136♦, 137♦, 138♦, 139♦, 140♦, 141♦, 142♦, 143♦, 144♦, 145♦, 146♦, 147♦, 148♦, 149♦, 150♦, 151♦, 152♦, 153♦, 154♦, 155♦, 156♦, 157♦, 158♦, 159♦, 160♦, 161♦, 162♦, 163♦, 164♦, 165♦, 166♦, 167♦, 168♦, 169♦, 170♦, 171♦, 172♦, 173♦, 174♦, 175♦, 176♦, 177♦, 178♦, 179♦, 180♦, 181♦, 182♦, 183♦, 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SPORTS

Steve Mahre, Lüscher Ski-Race Victors; Phil Mahre Takes Over World Cup Lead

STANTON, Austria — Skier Steve Mahre of the United States won his second World Cup slalom of the season Sunday, while his twin brother Phil, stepping up his bid to win the overall cup trophy for the third straight season, took the lead in the standings.

Steve Mahre clocked 1 minute, 51.44 seconds for his two runs to edge Andreas Wenzel of Liechten-

stein, who was fastest on the first run but had an aggregate time of 1:51.49.

Phil Mahre finished third in 1:51.61, giving him victory in the combined event, a paper race linking Sunday's performances with those of Saturday's downhill.

The 1981 and 1982 cup winner picked up 51 points for his weekend's work to move to 146 points overall.

Mahre leads the Swiss trio of Peter Lüscher (135), Peter Müller (123) and Pirmin Zurbriggen (118).

Lüscher, the 1979 World Cup champion, pulled the rug from under the established downhill stars Saturday, winning his first-ever cup downhill on a track that required enormous technical skill.

The Swiss, who won the 1979 title mainly because of his outstanding abilities in slalom and giant slalom, said he liked the track. "I knew I could do well on this track because of the long turns," he said.

"However, I didn't dare hope to come out first."

Lüscher took the race in 2:04.22, ahead of teammate Silvano Melli (2:04.62) and Austrian world downhill champion Hansi Weirather (2:05.00).

Lüscher and Melli underscored the current strength of Switzerland's downhillers in a race that saw three slalom specialists cracking the top 10.

Phil Mahre achieved his best-ever downhill result, fifth, in 2:05.19. "I am gradually making my way up," Mahre said.

"I hope one day I can win a downhill race — it's the dream of my life."

The track of 3,550 meters (11,715 feet) favored the racers with technical skill, while such daredevils as Austria's Franz Klammer, who came eighth, remained below expectations. Lüscher, Phil Mahre and 10th-placed Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein were the technicians who surprised the downhill specialists.

Saturday's victory was all the more remarkable as Lüscher was in the second-seeded group, starting as No. 21; he began after his top-seeded teammate, Melli, was considered already to have won the race.

Three of the top-seeded racers — Ken Read of Canada, Urs Räber of Switzerland and Switzerland's Corradin Cathomen — dropped out.

Read missed gate 10 in the upper part of the track. Räber fell, and Cathomen suffered bruises on his left arm when he hit a gate pole.

Lüscher's victory marked the fourth for Switzerland in nine cup downhill races this season. Four have gone to Austrians, while Canadian Todd Brooker won at Kitzbühel Jan. 22.

The Mahres benefited Sunday from the second successive abandonment by Swedish slalomist Ingemar Stenmark, who hooked a tip on his second run.

Stenmark also dropped out of last week's Kranjska Gora slalom.

Michel Camde of France was fourth Sunday in 1:51.82 while Ivano Edalini of Italy finished fifth (1:52.06) and Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein sixth (1:52.27).

"I won the race on the final part of the course, where I skied extremely aggressively," Steve Mahre said.

"I knew I was behind midway so I had to take all possible chances to win." He was third behind Wenzel and Stenmark after the first run.

Stenmark clocked the fastest intermediate time on his second run and seemed headed for his 34th cup slalom victory in his typical aggressive style when he hit a gate pole at the halfway mark and fell.

"It's certainly hard luck to suffer spills in two consecutive races — but that's part of the game," Stenmark said.

"I think I could have won this race without the mishap."



Steve Mahre, winning his second cup slalom of the season.

Lewis, Olson Set Records in Track

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DALLAS — Carl Lewis set a world-record time of 6:02 seconds in the 60-yard dash at an invitational track meet here Saturday night, while pole vaulter Billy Olson — who had set a world indoor record at a meet in Toronto the night before — failed in his attempt to establish a new standard for the fourth time this year. In becoming the first man ever to clear 19 feet indoors, Olson had vaulted 19 feet, 3/4 inches (5.80 meters) in Toronto.

Olson set the standard on his second attempt Friday, surpassing his own indoor mark of 18-10 1/4 set a week earlier in Los Angeles. He had set the first record of the season of 18-10 1/4 in Ottawa last month.

Olson's vault in Toronto was not without drama. "I did touch the bar on my second attempt," someone where in my upper body, I think," he said. Olson, who established the Canadian Open and met mark of 18-8 3/4 (5.71) at the 1982 Toronto meet, was elated. "I realized it was still there as soon as I was over and I tried to stand up. But my legs just weren't there."

"The only thing I can do is to go higher. Twenty feet may be a ways off, but I'm going to start looking at it. I've been looking at 19 feet for two years." The outdoor record is 19-04 (5.81 meters), set by Vladimir Polyakov of the Soviet Union on June 26, 1981, at the Soviet national track and field championships.

Lewis, holder of the world indoor long jump record of 28 feet, 1 inch, had planned to run only one sprint indoors this season and that appearance stunned the runner himself.

"I sure didn't expect this," Lewis said. "I haven't run this race in a year, and I haven't run a good 60 in two years."

Lewis's time broke the record of 6.04 set by Stanley Floyd here two years ago. Heisman Trophy winner, Herschel Walker, ran second to Lewis in 6.12, while Floyd finished fourth in 6.15.

Lewis had been concentrating on his long jump work this winter, but chose to compete here because of the racing season. "I don't know what makes for a fast track," he said. "It's hard to say. But obviously, whatever it takes to make a fast track, they have done it here. With this track they will probably have a world record here every year."

Hopes for more world marks were disappointed in Dallas as Ol-

son, miler Mary Decker-Tabb and sprinter Evelyn Ashford were all disappointed.

Olson cleared 18-8 3/4 on his third run and then tried for a record of 19-3/4. He did not come close on his first attempt but brushed the bar coming down on his second two tries after having seemingly cleared the height.

Decker-Tabb, without strong opposition, could not push herself close to her own world mark in the mile and had to settle for a winning 4:26.58. After winning her trial heat, Ashford pulled out of the 60-yard final with a minor muscle pull and the race was won by Chandra Cheesborough.

In other events in Toronto, Mark McCoy set a Canadian indoor record of 6.04 seconds in the men's 50-yard hurdles but was edged at the tape by American Willie Gault's 6.02. American Alberto Salazar, training without Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan to push him, was an easy winner in the men's 5,000 meters in 13:40.59. Coghlan pulled out of the meet when his father died earlier in the week. Canadian Paul Williams was second in 13:48.33, while Tanzanian Zakaria Barie was third in 13:56.9.



Carl Lewis

Hamilton, Summers Retain Crowns in Figure Skating

PITTSBURGH — Scott Hamilton continued his reign over U.S. figure skating by winning his third straight gold medal at the week-long national championships that ended here Saturday night.

Hamilton's winning performance won almost perfect marks for style from all nine judges. Brian Boitano and Mark Cockerell, second and third respectively, both skated technically more difficult programs. Boitano, for example, attempted the only triple axel, but used two feet on the landing. He incorporated six other triples in his program, and Cockerell tried right, landing seven and falling on the other.

Hamilton, 24, used only five triple jumps, but they were high and bouncy and he landed solidly. At the end of his routine, Hamilton — who made the fans laugh with his humorous section in the middle of his program — received a standing ovation from a sellout crowd at the Civic Arena.

The two-time defending world champion will try to add a third world gold medal next month when he represents the United States in Helsinki. Of his final performance, Hamilton admitted he had opted two triples — and they went into doubles. But I'll do as the world."

On Friday, Rosalynn Summers successfully defended her national title by holding off world champion Elaine Zayak. Summers

skated four triple jumps, falling on one of them, but all nine judges gave her a score of 5.9 of a possible 6.0. Zayak used six triple jumps to finish second.

The matchup with Zayak was the first time since 1956 that the U.S. women's champion was pitted against a world titleholder in a national championship. The last time involved Carol Heiss, the defending world champion, and Tenley Albright, who won the national crown for the fourth straight time. Zayak said she was disappointed that she was determined to win the world championship again. "Björn Borg never won the U.S. Open, either," she said of the Swedish tennis player. "I learned I had to lose 10 pounds and I felt heavy on the ice. I also learned what I have to do to go to the world. I didn't do that. I was a year or two off. I'll be damned if I let this happen again."

Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert won their third straight title in the pairs Saturday after getting perfect scores from five judges. Finishing second were Elisa Spitz and Scott Gregory, followed by Carol Fox and Richard Dalley.

Despite a spill by Blumberg on her closing step, the two-time defending U.S. champions received one perfect 6.0 for technical merit and four perfect scores for style and composition. Of her fall, Blumberg said: "We just wanted to show you it wasn't easy. My blade got caught and I just went over."

Walliser Wins; de Agostini Is Titlist

United Press International
SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — Maria Walliser of Switzerland scored the second victory of her World Cup skiing career Saturday and handed the women's World Cup downhill title to compatriot Doris de Agostini.

Walliser, 19, clocked 1 minute, 19.88 seconds for the 1,965-meter (6,448-foot) course, which had a vertical drop of 547 meters, to edge Austrian Elisabeth Kirschler by just under eight-tenths of a second.

Kirschler, who posted a 1:20.67, needed to win both Saturday's race and the season-end in Canada next month to have a chance of equalling de Agostini's points total.

De Agostini, who has won three of this season's seven downhill races and is the unassailable leader in that discipline, placed 10th Saturday. She has 105 points to Walliser's 85, but even if Walliser wins in Canada she can gain only an additional 17 points. Kirschler is third with 76.

Arianne Ehrat of Switzerland, third Saturday in 1:21.10, was followed by Czechoslovakian Olga Charvatova (1:21.17), Elisabeth Chaud of France (1:21.26) and Canadian Laurie Grabham (1:21.30).

The Mount Jahorina track, where the women's downhill will be staged at next year's Winter Olympic Games, was tailor-made for the winner. "The course was technically difficult and may be too short for an Olympic course. In the middle part it is more like a giant slalom, but at the finish it is a downhill," Walliser said.

Walliser, who registered her first cup downhill victory two weeks ago, set the 60-second field a difficult target as she glided down the piste at an average of 91.9 kph (57.1 mph). "I did not believe my time when I saw what the others did," she said.

De Agostini is at her best on a made-for-speed piste, and the seven-bend layout here was not to her liking. "The course didn't suit me. I ran into the snow dunes and I had trouble with the curves, but I expected a better result," she said.

Nor was Kirschler happy. "The course was not of an even quality," she said. "On the top it was quite icy, but in the lower sections the snow was melting, and that caused frequent changes in rhythm."

Ehrat suffered from her low starting order. "I had troubles in the middle of the course and I had the impression the course was damaged in a way, but that was really my problem because I was 24th on the start list," she said.

American Tamara McKinney remained the overall cup leader with 162 points followed by Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel (161), Kirschler (139), Erika Hess of Swit-

zerland (135), West German Irene Epple (107) and de Agostini (106). Sunday's women's giant slalom here was canceled because of fog and high winds.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1 minute, 19.88 seconds.
2. Elisabeth Kirschler, Austria, 1:20.67.
3. Arianne Ehrat, Switzerland, 1:21.10.
4. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 1:21.17.
5. Elisabeth Chaud, France, 1:21.26.
6. Laurie Grabham, Canada, 1:21.30.
7. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:21.31.
8. Claudine Emont, France, 1:21.38.
9. Jeanne Garbarino, Czechoslovakia, 1:21.41.
10. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:21.41.
11. Lisa Sjöberg, Austria, 1:21.45.
12. Elisabeth Wehr, Austria, 1:21.58.
13. Holly Flanders, U.S., 1:21.59.
14. Gerry Seronen, Canada, 1:21.67.
15. Nicole McEnroe, West Germany, 1:21.68.
16. Maria Epple, West Germany, 71.

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS
1. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 162 points.
2. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 161.
3. Kirschler, 139.
4. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 135.
5. Irene Epple, West Germany, 107.
6. de Agostini, 106.
7. Walliser, 85.
8. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 84.
9. Christine Cooper, U.S., 83.
10. Maria Epple, West Germany, 71.

Green said he felt the pressure all day but had no one to blame but himself for shooting a 71. "I did what I was afraid of doing," he said. "I got a little too quick with my irons, and as a result I overcame the pressure by putting the ball in the hole."

Bob Gilder wound up tied at 207 with McCord after shooting a 66. A shot behind Nicklaus, Edwards and Peete came Tze-Chung Chen and Jim Nelford at 209, followed by Ben Crenshaw at 210.

Gil Morgan, winner of the 1983 Tucson and Los Angeles Opens, was in a group at 211, while U.S. Open champion Tom Watson was at 212. Studler, 1982's leading money-winner, was at 214.

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Gil Morgan, winner of the 1983 Tucson and Los Angeles Opens, was in a group at 211, while U.S. Open champion Tom Watson was at 212. Studler, 1982's leading money-winner, was at 214.

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French Rugbys Edge Scotland, 19-15

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — France beat Scotland, 19-15, but all the singing and noisy pranks at the rugby dinner Sunday night were at Scotland's table. The exhausted French set so subdued in their tuxedos that a visitor

who didn't know the score would have thought they had lost.

They almost did. French forwards were looking bedraggled and the home crowd at the Parc des Princes had long been listless, after some exuberant chanting in the opening minutes, when second-string Scottish fullback Peter Dods took a penalty kick from only 26 meters out and smack in the middle of the field.

That was half an hour into the second half, with the score at 15-15. The French had fallen behind twice in the first half, drawing even each time but never managing to take the lead. They now looked unlikely to be able to rebound a third time. But Dods fluffed the simple coup de grace. Instead, his only miss of the day revived French morale and a flamboyant French try followed within two minutes.

"France was lucky to win," the French captain, Jean-Pierre Rives, politely said. They were pleased to have come so close to upsetting a team whose backfield makes it the favorite to win this year's Five Nations championship.

The well-drained field was firm and wind was not a factor. Behind hooker Colin Deans, their man of the match, the Scots made an explosive start ("We took the game to them," said coach Colin Telford, put it). The first two lineouts led to successful penalty kicks by Dods and French fullback Serge Blanco.

Rattled Frenchmen muddled the fielding of a high punt, Jean-Luc Joirel, the French No. 8, went off for bandaging of a bloody head wound.

Scotland's frenetic pace made the bigger of France's forwards suffer from the start. Wayward French punting under pressure and inaccurate throw-ins at the lineouts by new hooker Jean-Louis Dupont were no help. The second of these led to a Scottish scrum from which No. 8 John Beattie set off rightward only to switch the attack back inside to flanker Jim Calder, who launched Deans up the middle.

From the ruck, scrumhalf Roy Laidlaw put right wing Keith Robertson across in the corner in the 15th minute. Dods converted.

Flyhalf Bryan Gossman made it 12-13 in the 25th minute with a drop

from a tapped penalty. Not only were the underdogs preventing France from controlling the rhythm of the match, they were moving steadily further ahead.

Jacques Fouroux, the French coach, later praised his team for the "moral resources" that enabled it to settle down and draw even.

Scotland, too, had some luck.

Blanco missed five of eight penalties in all, and one of two conversions. Such was France's territorial domination in the second half that it would have totaled 36 points, to 18 for Scotland, if both sides had succeeded with all their kicks.

Blanco managed a penalty in the 28th minute. Gossman's second drop completed Scotland's scoring in the 40th. In between, a try supported the summation issued Sunday by a former English star, Richard Sharp, who said that "no defense in the world can stop the French when they are really in the mood."

Rives made the break, Joirel carried it on, scrumhalf Pierre Berbizier switched the attack leftward and center Didier Codorniou, an unobtrusive 5-foot-7 wizard, flicked the sort of split-second pass that makes all the difference. Blanco sent left wing Patrick Esteve zooming over, unsupported, then kicked the conversion. At the end of the half his third penalty made it 15-15.

Beattie continued to neutralize Joirel at the lineouts, where Rives was no match at the back for David Leslie. Unexpected Scottish strength in the scrums often prevented the French back-row forwards from storming away as they had against England three weeks earlier. Above all, Deans and company were quick to the rucks and efficient when they got there. "For once we got a tremendous amount of possession," said a beaming Scottish official. But France had the backs.

Flanker Rives set up a ruck way out on France's right, and again the back-row and the other backs did their jobs. In a crack-the-whip sweep to the left corner, where Blanco tagged Esteve across: 19-15. The raised arm of Welsh referee

was sour for fans by the level of back play. "Someone has forgotten that the basic principle of rugby football is the giving and taking of a pass at top speed," lamented former star Welsh back Wilfred Woolley.

Tighthead prop Graham Price, with his 39th international appearance, broke the Welsh record for forwards set by No. 8 Mervyn Davies in 1976. But the Welsh opener was soured for fans by the level of back play. "Someone has forgotten that the basic principle of rugby football is the giving and taking of a pass at top speed," lamented former star Welsh back Wilfred Woolley.

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Lendl, McEnroe Finalists in U.S.

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, with the help of 12 aces, defeated Bill Scanlon, 7-6, 7-6, Saturday night to set up a final against top-seeded John McEnroe in the U.S. Pro Indoor tennis championships. McEnroe won his semifinal match, 6-3, 6-3, over No. 16 seed Tim Mayotte.

Both sets in 1:52-minute Lendl-Scanlon battle went to tiebreakers, which Lendl took, 7-4 and 7-5. In the second, Scanlon fought off four match points before making two errors that made Lendl a winner for the 66th consecutive time indoors.

McEnroe had eliminated seventh-seeded Eliot Teltscher, 6-3, 7-6, in quarterfinal play Friday, while Lendl recorded a 6-4, 6-1 triumph over No. 12 seed Wojtek Fibak of Poland. Scanlon, seeded upset fifth-seeded Peter McNamara of Australia, 6-4, 4-6, 7-6, and Mayotte ousted 11-seeded Brian Gottfried, 7-6, 6-1.

Lloyd-Jaeger Final
Top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd and second-seeded Andrea Jaeger have advanced to Sunday's final of a women's tournament in Palm Beach Gardens, Florida. Evert scored a 6-1, 6-1 victory over Australian Wendy Turnbull in one semifinal Saturday, while Jaeger downed Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-4.

In Friday's quarterfinals, Jaeger swept past Zina Garrison, 6-1, 6-1; Evert toppled Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, 6-3, 6-0; Turnbull defeated unseeded Iva Budarova of Czechoslovakia, 6-0, 6-1, and Mandlikova beat Rosalynn Fairbank of South Africa, 6-0, 6-1.



French center Didier Codorniou ends up seated as he tackles Scottish flyhalf Bryan Gossman. Prop Jim Aitken, left, and flanker Jim Calder are available to receive the pass.

